Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860. Summer Arrangement. 1860.

...—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sunday—via the old line.
...—Night Express—daily except Saturday—via the Air line.
Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States and Canada.
Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains on this route to N. Y. and Boston.
Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the company's office, 42 Dearborn street, and at the depot.
Trains leave Toledo at 11.15 am. and 10.35 pm. Arrive at Chicago at 5.00 am. and 5.00 pm.
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Shortest and only road between Chicago and St. Louis without Change of Cars, Baggage, or Conductors.
GREAT SAVING IN TIME AND DISTANCE.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
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Chicago Depot—Corner of Canal and Van Buren Streets. Chicago Office—42 Dearborn street.
Trains leave Chicago every morning, Sundays excepted, and every evening, Saturdays excepted.
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Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4.30 p. m. daily.
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ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
1860... Summer Arrangement... 1860.
On and after SUNDAY, April 15th, 1860, two daily trains will leave the Great Central Depot at foot of Lake and South Water streets.
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Trains leave the depot of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Iowa, and the Mississippi River at 9.00 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.
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C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.
Chicago, April 7th, 1860.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.
The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.
Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.
FREIGHTS.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
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FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Prairie du Chien, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points North and Northwest, via—
Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
Two daily trains leave, viz:—
9.45 a.m.—Day Express.
5.00 pm.—For Rockford and Janesville.
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CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul.
S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.
April 30th, 1860.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart and arrive at Chicago as follows:
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
John L. Scripps, William Bross, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.
TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
Address "PRESS AND TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1860. NUMBER 9.

Press & Tribune
CHICAGO.

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☞ Interesting foreign news will be found on the third page.

BRECKINRIDGE'S LETTER.

For the instruction of Republicans who are not aware of the monstrous pretensions of the Slavery Propaganda, we print Mr. Breckinridge's Letter of Acceptance, asking for it the careful attention of our readers of all parties.

ILLINOIS NATIONALS.

A State Convention of the friends of Breckinridge and Lane was held at Springfield yesterday. A special dispatch to this paper says that no one of the delegates thought of anything else than the nomination of a full State ticket and a thorough organization. The further proceedings to-day will develop the policy of the party. We have no doubt that, conceding the election of LINCOLN as a foregone conclusion, the leaders of the movement will adopt such measures as will substantiate their claim to be considered the regular Democratic party in 1860 and for all time thereafter. We shall see what we shall see. In the meantime, to use the memorable words of the Chicago *Times*, "we are all Democrats!"

P. S.—It will be seen by our later dispatches from Springfield that the Nationals have nominated a full State and Electoral ticket, and endorsed the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. They are now fully equipped for the conflict.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE STATE CONVENTION.

War to the Knife—No Fusion or Compromise.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11—8 P. M.

The Breckinridge and Lane Convention was full of bitterness, and a determination to drive the Douglasites to the wall. The attendance is altogether larger than was anticipated by delegates here. No one of the delegates proposed anything less than full nominations for every office to be filled in the State. It was proposed by some of the delegates to pass resolutions on the subject of the Canal Scrip fraud, reprotesting all schemes for Legislative interference with the Matteson mortgages, but no definite action was taken. W.

Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Meeting.

The undersigned, citizens of Chicago, deeming the speedy opening of a short through line of railway directly west to the Missouri and Platte valleys, to be of immense importance to all the business and commercial interests of Chicago, and believing the present opportunity to be a favorable one to secure such a railway connection, by the early completion of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Land Grant Railroad, which would enable this city to control the large and rapidly increasing trade of Western Iowa, the Platte Valley, and the Gold Regions, thereby vastly and permanently enlarging the area of our trade and commerce; respectfully invite the business men of Chicago to meet at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Friday evening, July 13th, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the subject with a view to active and energetic measures to secure the building of such a road:

George Steele,	Charles Walker,
J. D. Webster,	Matthew Laflin,
Wm. B. Egan,	R. W. Carver,
Reynolds, Ely & Co.	R. W. Raymond,
Flanders, McKindley & Co.	H. W. Hinsdale & Co.
M. D. Norton & Co.	Clark & Dater,
W. H. Brown,	E. H. Haddock,
G. S. Hubbard,	John W. Tuttle,
C. H. Walker,	Hallett & Mead,
Day & Allen,	G. C. Walker,
G. R. & L. Laflin,	S. Bogardus & Son,
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Mason & Wright,	R. Hempstead,
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J. McCord,	W. A. Baldwin,
Geo. W. Noble,	James Miller,
Seth Wadhams,	Walter Wright,
A. S. Sherman,	S. Sexton,
Jesse Gurley,	E. Aslo,
James Long,	Charles H. Dupuy,
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Ell B. Williams,	Tuttle Hibbard & Co.
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F. T. Barber,	E. W. Cox,
J. H. Stearns,	Harlow & Parker,
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Wm. Weller,	J. S. Buchanan,
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A. Jaeger & Co.	E. W. Densmore,
Hooker & Jones,	Purrington Scranton,
Botsford, Kimball & Co.	John H. Mott,
D. B. Cooke & Co.	Parker, Raymond & Co.
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A. Steele,	J. A. Tallman,
Jones, Perdue & Small,	Wm. Ramsey,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIVES AND SPEECHES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND HANNIBAL HAMLIN. By W. D. Howells and John L. Hayes; Follett, Foster & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

The biographical portions of this volume will commend themselves to the reader as truthful sketches in the main of the eminent men whose lives they commemorate, while the style is highly creditable to the authors both in a literary and artistic point of view. Mr. Howells, the author of the biography of Mr. Lincoln, is known to the literary world as a writer of more than ordinary merit; and this, the latest of his productions, will fully sustain his reputation. Six of Mr. Lincoln's speeches are embodied in the volume, among them his speech at Peoria in 1858—a speech which was regarded by those who heard it as one of rare ability and a most triumphant and unanswerable reply to all the positions of his opponent, Mr. Douglas, but which has not had that wide circulation to which its merits justly entitle it.

The life of Hamlin, by Mr. Hayes, is altogether the fullest and most satisfactory biographical sketch of that gentleman which we have yet seen, and, we doubt not, the most so of any yet published.

The volume is deserving of a wide circulation.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Yesterday was the opening day at fifty cents, and as it was anticipated that a very large crowd would visit the ship, everything was in order to receive them. At the hour of opening there were but a few people on the dock, most of whom went on board. As the day advanced the numbers increased, until the closing hour, when nearly four thousand people had paid their half dollar.

The number of visitors up to Saturday last was as follows:

July 2d,	1,596
July 3d,	1,735
July 4th,	1,818
July 5th,	2,140
July 7th,	2,000
Total	9,417
July 9th, about	4,000
Making a total of	13,417

—[*New York Herald*, 10th inst.

STEAM ON THE CANAL.—The practicability of running, with profit, steam tugs on the canal, is being slowly but surely demonstrated. The Albany *Argus* says that last week one of the tugs brought down 515 tons of freight, making the trip from Buffalo in six days running time. The expense of bringing down this amount of freight was $100. Had the towing been done by horses the cost would have been $240.

PEORIA TRANSCRIPT.—N. C. Greer, who has conducted the Peoria *Transcript* with eminent ability and success for nearly three years past, has disposed of his interest in the concern to Enoch Emery and Edward A. Andrews, both of whom have been associated with Mr. Greer for some time past.

Acceptance of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, BALTIMORE, Md., June 23, 1860.

SIR: I am directed by vote of the Democratic National Convention to inform you that you have been this day unanimously nominated by it as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President of the United States, and in their behalf to request you to accept the nomination. I beg leave at the same time to enclose you a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention as the political platform on which the party stands. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
C. CUSHING, President.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 6, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 23d ult., by which I am officially informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Democratic National Convention lately assembled at Baltimore.

The circumstances of this nomination will justify me in referring to its personal aspect.

I have not sought nor desired to be placed before the country for the office of President. When my name was presented to the Convention at Charleston, it was withdrawn by a friend in obedience to my expressed wishes. My views had not changed when the Convention reassembled at Baltimore, and when I heard of the differences, which occurred there, my indisposition to be connected prominently with the canvass was confirmed and expressed to many friends.

Without discussing the occurrences which preceded the nominations, and which are or will be well understood by the country, I have only to say that I approved, as just and necessary to the preservation of the National organization and the sacred right of representation, the Convention over which you continued to preside; and thus approving it, and having resolved to sustain it, I feel that it does not become me to select the position I shall occupy, nor to shrink from the responsibilities of the post to which I have been assigned. Accordingly, I accept the nomination from a sense of public duty, and, as I think, uninfluenced in any degree by the allurements of ambition.

I avail myself of this occasion to say that the confidence in my personal and public character implied by the action of the Convention, will always be gratefully remembered; and it is but just, also, to my own feelings to express my gratification at the association of my name with that of my friend Gen. Lane, a patriot and soldier whose great services in the field and in the council entitle him to the gratitude and confidence of his countrymen.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention have my cordial approval. They are just to all parts of the Union, to all our citizens, native and naturalized, and they form a noble policy for any Administration.

The questions touching the rights of persons and property, which have of late been much discussed, find in these resolutions a constitutional solution. Our Union is a Confederacy of equal sovereign States, for the purposes enumerated in the Federal Constitution. Whatever the common Government holds in trust for all the States must be enjoyed equally by each. It controls the Territories in trust for all the States. Nothing less than sovereignty can destroy or impair the rights of persons or property. The Territorial Governments are subordinate and temporary, and not sovereign; hence they cannot destroy or impair the rights of persons or property. While they continue to be Territories they are under the control of Congress, but the Constitution nowhere confers on any branch of the Federal Government the power to discriminate against the rights of the States or the property of their citizens in the Territories. It follows that the citizens of all the States may enter the Territories of the Union with their property, of whatever kind, and enjoy it during the territorial condition without let or hindrance, either by Congress or by the subordinate Territorial Governments.

These principles flow directly from the absence of sovereignty in the Territorial Governments, and from the equality of the States. Indeed, they are essential to that equality, which is, and ever has been, the vital principle of our constitutional Union. They have been settled legislatively—settled judicially, and are sustained by right reason. They rest on the rock of the Constitution—they will preserve the Union.

It is idle to attempt to smother these great issues, or to misrepresent them by the use of partisan phrases, which are misleading and delusive. The people will look beneath such expressions as "Intervention," "Congressional Slave-Code," and the like, and will penetrate to the real questions involved. The friends of Constitutional equality do not and never did demand a "Congressional Slave Code," nor any other code in regard to property in the Territories. They hold the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress or by a Territorial Legislature, either to establish or prohibit Slavery; but they assert (fortified by the highest judicial tribunal in the Union) the plain duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to secure, when necessary, to the citizens of all the States, the enjoyment of their property in the common Territories, as everywhere else within its jurisdiction. The only logical answer to this would seem to be to claim sovereign power for the Territories, or to deny that the Constitution recognizes property in the services of negro slaves, or to deny that such property can exist.

Inexorable logic, which works its steady way through clouds and passion, compels the country to meet the issue. There is no evasive middle ground. Already the signs multiply of a fanatical and growing party, which denies that under the Constitution or by any other law, slave property can exist; and ultimately the struggle must come between this party and the National Democracy, sustained by all the other conservative elements in the Union.

I think it will be impossible for a candid mind to discover hostility to the Union or a taint of sectionalism in the resolutions adopted by the Convention. The Constitution and the Union repose on the equality of the States, which lies like a broad foundation underneath our whole political structure. As I construe them, the resolutions simply assert this equality. They demand nothing for any State or section that is not cheerfully conceded to all the rest. It is well to remember that the chief disorders which have afflicted our country have grown out of the violation of State equality, and that as long as this great principle has been respected we have been blessed with harmony and peace. Nor will it be easy to persuade the country that resolutions are sectional which command the support of a majority of the States, and are approved by the bone and body of the old Democracy, and by a vast mass of conservative opinion everywhere, without regard to party.

It has been necessary, more than once in our history, to pause and solemnly assert the true character of this Government. A memorable instance occurred in the struggle which ended in the civil revolution of 1780. The Republicans of that day, like the Democracy of this, were stigmatized as disunionists, but they nobly conducted the contest under the Constitution, and saved our political system. By a like constitutional struggle it is intended to assert and establish the equality of the States, as the only basis of union and peace. When this object, so national, so constitutional, so just, shall be accomplished, the last cloud will disappear from the American sky, and with common hands and hearts the States and the people will unite to develop the resources of the whole country, to bind it together with the bonds of intercourse and brotherhood, and to impel it onward in its great career.

The Constitution and the Equality of the States! These are symbols of everlasting Union. Let these be the rallying cries of the people.

I trust that this canvass will be conducted without rancor, and that temperate arguments will take the place of hot words and passionate accusations.

Above all, I venture humbly to hope that that Divine Providence to whom we owe our origin, our growth and all our prosperity, will continue to protect our beloved country against all danger, foreign and domestic.

I am, with great respect, your friend,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Hon. C. Cushing, President of the Democratic National Convention.

State of Italy.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

TURIN, June 23, 1860.

Turin being now the center of the European movement, I have returned once more to this place, where the destinies of Italy are now in balance. Having had an opportunity of conferring with the chief statesmen and chief leaders of the Sicilian affairs, I can assure you that the question of the unity of Italy is in the best way of being settled in the course of this year, in the most satisfactory manner. The Emperor of France, whatever be his designs, has not the slightest objection against the complete unification of Italy; he wishes to see the peninsula strong and united under the crown of Victor Emanuel, whose loyalty and gratitude make Italy the best ally of France, while even the constitutional form of government does not alarm Napoleon as long as Cavour maintains his ascendancy, and directs the chambers in the most approved fashion. It is really remarkable that this great statesman, who has scarcely any important personal friend, and no great personal popularity, lords it over the independent members of Parliament with an iron will, solely by the power of his genius and his well-known and never-doubted patriotism. Everybody gladly recognizes in him the only statesman able to carry the unity of Italy, to disarm the suspicion of France, to make use of the revolutionary forces without allowing them to spread too far, and to maintain the independence of the State with dignity. He has too strange allies, Napoleon and the Revolution, and he manages to escape the subserviency to either of them. The only restraint he has to undergo on account of the Emperor, is the inviolability of the town and territory of Rome. The Marches and Umbria will soon follow the fortresses of Naples and Sicily, but the Pope and his temporal power over Rome and the country along the Tiber must remain free from invasion, not to be touched by revolution.

The Neapolitan drama continues to interest all Europe; it abounds in striking incidents. Scarcely had we recovered from the first excitement at the hairbreadth escape of Garibaldi's noble band at Marsala, when we witnessed the heroic struggle of Calatafimi, the successful stratagem by which the Neapolitan troops were drawn away from the capital, the storming of Palermo, the cruel bombardment, the demoralization of the Royal army by the street fight, the cowardly capitulation of King Bomba's army of 20,000 men, and the evacuation of the island with the exception of the forts of Messina, Melazzo, Syracuse and Augusta. Then came the second expedition, the steamer Utile carrying a small band of eighty volunteers, three thousand stand of arms, and ammunition evading the Sicilian cruisers, and arriving safely at Marsala. The third expedition was planned on a greater scale. Medici, with two thousand picked soldiers, arms, cannon, ammunition and money, steamed away from Genoa on the 9th inst., on two steamers bought at Marseilles, while Major Corte, with nine hundred men and two thousand muskets, preceded him by 24 hours on an American clipper in tow to the steamer Utile. A Neapolitan frigate, the Fulminante, watched them for some time, and, unable to restrain her zeal, pounced upon them in the channel of Piombina, in the Tuscan waters. The frigate had not the courage to board the clipper, well aware that the volunteers would defend themselves to the last man; nor was any Neapolitan officer put on board of the captured vessel taken in tow by the Fulminante; thus the crew had plenty of time to throw the muskets overboard during the night, and when the clipper and the Utile were brought into the harbor of Gaeta, all the papers were found to be in order, and the passengers provided with regular passports for Malta. The American Minister at once entered a protest against the illegal capture. The Sardinian Embassador claimed damages, and insisted upon the immediate rendition of the 900 passengers, and the Court of Naples, which had exultantly published in the official papers the capture of the fillibusters, found itself in the most serious fix. A ship of war was at once dispatched to Genoa with a diplomatist on board, an extraordinary mission, to try to arrange matters here at Turin, and possibly to save the dynasty. He is expected to arrive to-morrow. The public, however, is here much excited, and insists upon a declaration of war against Naples, to settle matters at once without mincing, lest a delay should make a Muratist movement possible in the south of the peninsula. Garibaldi is certainly strong enough to do the work by himself; for, while Corte was being captured, Medici arrived safely at Palermo, and the organization of the Sicilian army progresses in the most favorable way. Still there are breakers ahead. Mazzini has arrived on the island, and might afford a pretext to the Emperor for interfering in the interest of "society and order" threatened by Mazzini. On the other side, La Farina, a Sicilian refugee, and for some time Cavour's Under Secretary of State, has likewise arrived at Palermo, evidently with the intention of taking the administration of the island into his hands. Having voted for the annexation of Nice to France, he is not very acceptable to Garibaldi, while all the more advanced party in Sicily hate him. He is now discrediting Garibaldi's Ministers by his correspondence in the Turin papers; but I hear that he is soon to return, seeing that his time has not yet arrived, and that his presence makes confusion and dissensions at Palermo.

The Assault on Gen. Bowman.

The *Constitution* of Saturday evening, comes to us with an editorial in reference to the assault committed upon Gen. Bowman by E. B. Schnabel. Divesting the article of many of its strong epithets, the circumstances are thus given:

Mr. Bowman was sitting at his desk at the time, writing, when Schnabel entered, and before his purpose was suspected, aimed at the former's head a desperate blow, which struck a little diagonally downward from the eyebrow to the nose, inflicting a severe double gash, from the blood rapidly gashed forth, the force of the blow breaking a stout thick cane in two pieces.

He was about to repeat the attack, when an attache of the office, who was sitting at another desk, sprang forward and struck him a blow with his fist, which knocked him down. Two or three accomplices of Schnabel immediately rushed to his assistance when other employees of the office interfered, and the parties were ejected from the building.

A warrant was immediately obtained for Schnabel, and his arrest was soon effected. On an examination before Justice Clark, Schnabel was bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

The offensive words written by Gen. Bowman against Schnabel, are these:

This individual has earned a wide-spread notoriety. The Governors of at least two States of the Union are anxiously endeavoring to find him within their jurisdiction, with the desire of providing him with board and lodging, at the expense of their respective commonwealths. Were the part to be played of "Robert Macaire," (a French thief) Mr. Schnabel would act it to perfection.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

WASHINGTON, July 9.

There is an immense meeting here to-night of the friends and adherents of the Breckinridge and Lane party. The crowd which is collected is quite unequalled in the history of the city.

The Mayor of Washington City presides.

The resolutions passed declare the Democratic Douglas Convention to have been of a revolutionary character.

Meek of Alabama and Brown of Mississippi made extreme, violent speeches. Mr. Meek said that the Douglas delegation voted down the bogus delegation from Georgia, among whom was Johnson, the very man who, after the resignation of Fitzpatrick, was chosen by them as their candidate for Vice-President.

This palpable hit was received with tremendous enthusiasm. He also denounced the Douglas Democracy as a pest-house of corruption, with other vituperative adjectives too numerous to mention.

In the afternoon the bands hired by the Breckinridge men serenaded Buchanan, who made a speech fully endorsing the Breckinridge Democracy.

There was a great crowd at the White House, and political excitement runs higher than we had supposed possible in the absence of Congress.

MORE OF THE ROMANCE.—A few weeks since a Gen. Bynum carried off a young lady, pupil at the Spingler Institute, New York, and married her. It seems that the pair returned to Atlanta, Georgia, and the second chapter in the romance runs thus:

Mr. Leals, editor of the *Temperance Crusader*, was amusing the crowd by improvising verses, in one of which he was so unfortunate as to mention Gen. Bynum in connection with a young lady to whom he seemed to be particularly attentive. No sooner had he committed the blunder than a brother of the young lady managed to inform Mr. Leals that he had given great offence by his allusions. Ample apology was at once made, but Gen. Bynum was not satisfied with this. After dinner, while Mr. Leals was sitting on the piazza, the General made his appearance, with a cane in one hand and a pistol in the other, and at once proceeded to administer to Mr. Leals a flagellation with the hickory. He struck him only three blows, but these were severe enough to confine Mr. Leals to his bed for two or three days.

Arrest of a Murderer Nine Years after his Crime.

Officer Cummings started for Detroit yesterday morning, having in custody one Edward Murphy, lately a convict in our Bridewell, but taken to Detroit to answer to a much more serious charge. The circumstances of the affair are given in yesterday's *Journal*, as follows:

Nine years ago this fall, a murder was perpetrated on board the steamer Globe, at Macinac. The murderer was a man named Edward Murphy, who was coming on board the Globe from Detroit to this city. While the steamer was lying at Macinac, Murphy went into the engine room, and in some manner interfered with the machinery. The first engineer, a Mr. Robbins, ordered him to desist, and pushed him away, when Murphy drew a knife and plunged it to the hilt into Robbins' heart.

The second engineer, Thomas Cummings, attempted to lay hold of Murphy, who, however, making a desperate stab at him with his knife, which cut open his side, jumped from the boat and on to another steamer. Here he was knocked down, receiving a terrible gash on the side of his head, and also having his jaw split open by the boot of an Englishman, who assisted in his capture.

Murphy was taken to Detroit, and there confined in jail for five months. At the expiration of this time he made his escape, and has since not been heard of until yesterday afternoon, when he was recognized in the person of a convict in our City Bridewell by Mr. Cummings, who is on the police force of this city.

Officer Cummings immediately swore out a warrant for Murphy's arrest, when he was taken before Justice Akin, and informed of the charge against him. He utterly denied it, and said he had never been on the lakes—afterwards contradicting this, however, by stating that he went from Detroit to Mackinac in 1851, the year the murder was committed. Officer Cummings was positive in his identification of the man. He recognized him, not only by his countenance, but by the scars on the side of his face, and his chin, made by the wounds inflicted upon him at the time of his capture after the murder.

Christians and Others.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Is it really your belief and wish, as you stated in your to-day's issue in an article headed "Next Senate," on the first page, that only "Christians" shall pray for the election of Abraham Lincoln, and also a Republican Senate in 1862? If so I would like to be informed. Up to this date I am acquainted with a great number of non-christians who would take it as an insult to be called Christians; and still use all honorable efforts, means and prayers, if the latter do any good, to see Lincoln elected President of this glorious United States, and also a Republican Senate, even sooner than 1862, if possible. I therefore request you and all Republican editors, as the natural representatives of public sentiment, and I hope not exclusively of "Christians," to note this, and hereafter to request all Republicans, of whatever *denomination*, to send up their prayers whenever they think it would help the cause, for the benefit of Republicanism or the welfare of all human beings. AN ATTENTIVE READER.

CHICAGO, July 11th, 1860.

[COMMENT.—The writer of the above is a Hebrew, not as might be supposed, a scoffer.—The fact will account for his criticism.] EDS. P. & T.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL.—All graduates of the Chicago High School are invited to meet the graduating class of 1860, on Friday evening, July 13th, at 8 o'clock, in the High School Hall. BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales This Morning.

At 9½ o'clock, of Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers, 22 Lake street.

☞ Many thanks to the messenger of the American Express Company for Cincinnati papers.

PRESENTATION.—A beautiful writing desk was presented to Mr. Delano of the High School, by the scholars of the graduating class.

SENT TO JOLIET.—Sheriff Gray left yesterday with four candidates for the Penitentiary at Joliet.

☞ Messrs. Norris & Hyde, at No. 100 Dearborn street, have all the late papers, and periodicals, and cords of fresh literature.

CHANGE IN CARS.—The Madison street cars on and from to-day will run to Roby street every twelve minutes, to city limits every half-hour.

INS AND OUTS.—The receipt at this port yesterday show a total of three millions feet of lumber. The same day 159,000 bushels of corn were shipped.

CHEAP STABBING.—In the Superior Court yesterday, Michael Murray was awarded $300 for six stabs given him by defendant O'Conner, on a civil action. The claim was for $10,000.

TO THE TAX PAYERS.—We shall confer a favor on our tax-paying, or rather *tax-owing* readers to remind them that Monday next is the day for judgments in all the County and State taxes unpaid. Pay before that time, and save costs.

A NOVEL PIC-NIC.—The Mission and Sabbath Schools connected with the First Congregational Church have arranged a novel and most attractive excursion for Thursday of next week. The arrangement is to visit Joliet, and examine the State Prison. A special train has been engaged, to be at their disposal. The pic-nic will be held in a fine grove, near the railroad, and over looking the beautiful city.

"TENTH WARD TEMPERANCE LEGION."—There will be a meeting of the "Tenth Ward Temperance Legion" in the Desplaines street M. E. Church, on this (Thursday) evening at quarter before 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Rolla A. Law, "Grand Worthy Secretary," of the Good Templars of the State of Illinois.

The friends of temperance, members of Christian churches, who have hitherto stood aloof *rum-makers, rum sellers, rum drinkers*, and *all others*, are respectfully invited to be present.

D. TEED, President.

HIGH AWARDS.—The Committee at the United States Fair last fall, awarded to Shaw's Gas Cooking Stoves and Flat Heaters, a *Silver Medal*, after eating a meal cooked by them on the Fair Grounds, but this award is of much less value than the praises they are daily receiving from all the ladies who have tried them. Call and see them at Walworth Hubbard Co.'s, 181 Lake street.

EXCURSION TO LAKE FOREST.—A basket picnic excursion to Lake Forest will take place under the auspices of the 1st and 2d Universalist Societies, on Friday, July 20th, at 8:45 a. m. The Great Western band will accompany the excursion. Also, some of the best vocal talent in the city. Families are expected to carry their own refreshments.

PERSONAL.—Hon. C. L. Morrison, Illinois; Capt. Lindsay and family, U. S. Army; Judge Edgar and family, Louisiana; J. Hill, Esq., and family, Mississippi; C. S. Dodd, Esq., Tenn.; T. A. Clarke, Esq., New Orleans; Geo. J. Cochrane and family, St. Louis; Capt. Dobbins, Buffalo; H. Leasel and family, Mass., are stopping at the Tremont House.

CHILD LOST.—A little girl two and a half years old, was lost from her home yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Her mother, Mrs. Anna Larmon, is a poor German woman, and lives on the corner of Union and Owen streets, West side. She and her neighbors have been searching ever since the child was lost, but without avail. The child had on a green calico dress, and a green gingham sun bonnet.

A FIGHT.—At the new building of Henry Knights on Dearborn street, yesterday morning, there was a mixed fight and melee between the proprietor and some of those employed in the erection of the building. Divers hearty fisticuffs more forcible than affectionate, were exchanged, and bloody heads and black eyes acquired, to the edification of quite a crowd of spectators.

"Ye living men, come view the ground, Where you must shortly lie."

The last circular of the Rose Hill Cemetery Company has the following: "It is earnestly hoped by the Board of Managers that the citizens of Chicago who feel an interest in the success of a first-class rural cemetery near the city will at once visit the grounds and made selections of lots, and thereby assist in making Rosehill Cemetery to Chicago what Greenwood is to New York."

BOLD THEFT.—On Tuesday afternoon about five o'clock, at 77 Kinzie Street, J. C. Russell's Hide and Tallow Establishment, while a person in attendance stepped into an adjoining room, some rascal stepped in and took the desk, carrying it off and it has not been found. The desk was a small sized red one and contained about $16 in currency, some change, and two checks of $12 and $15 on E. J. Tinkham. The thief has not yet been discovered.

LIND UNIVERSITY LITERARY DEPARTMENT.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the announcement in another column of the Literary Department of Lind University at Lake Forest. We know whereof we affirm when we write that no better school east or west can be found than that offered within an hour's ride, at Lake Forest, fast becoming one of our most attractive suburbs. Messrs. Miller and Dickinson are gentlemen of high attainments and the institution an excellent one.

THE COTTAGE GROVE ACCIDENT.—It was noticed in the different papers of the city the fact of a little girl named Mary Ann Olden being run over upon Cottage Grove Avenue, by a couple of fast young men who were driving at a reckless rate, Sunday afternoon. The *Journal* of yesterday says that the child was terribly mutilated and died the next morning in great agony. The case loudly calls for some action, and a full investigation should be made of all the facts in the case.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, an elderly man, a German, who was walking on the tow-path near Brighton, was observed to take off his clothing except his shirt, and plunge into the canal. The person who saw him was some distance from the spot, and when he came up to where the man went in he saw him lying on his face in the water. He was taken out, having been in about five minutes, but all efforts for his resuscitation failed. Coroner James held an inquest. From the circumstances it is believed that the purpose of the unknown was to take his own life.

BURGLARIES.—On Tuesday night the dwelling house of C. C. Chase, 254 West Madison street, was entered by burglars. The scamps climbed through an open window into Mr. Chase's sleeping room, and carried off a gold watch and chain, two pairs of pants, a coat and vest.

The house of Mr. P. Carlin, corner of De Koven and Clinton streets, West Division, was entered by burglars last Monday night. The contents of the till were carried off. The burglars gained entrance by cutting a hole through the door, and taking the key from the lock inside where it had been left.

THE KINGSBURY CASE IN THE U. S. COURT.—In the celebrated Kingsbury case now in hearing before the United States Court, the defendants yesterday closed their testimony, and the prosecution are now to introduce rebutting testimony. We have before referred to the case. It is an action of ejectment, brought by the heirs of Julius J. B. Kingsbury, deceased, against the Chicago and Fond du Lac R. R. Co. to recover a narrow strip of land in front of lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, in block 1; 6, 7 and 9, in block 2 and 10, 11, 12 and 13, in block 3, Wabansie addition to Chicago, now occupied and claimed by the said Railway Company.

Wabansie addition was laid out by James Kinzie in 1831. The plat of said addition was filed for record December 2, 1831. The Kingsbury claim rests upon a conveyance from Kinzie made in 1833.

Messrs. Beckwith, Merrick, Sherman and Kales, appear for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Scates, Browning, Coventry, and Rountree for the defendants.

The Chicago High School—Why is it Half-filled?

We received a visit yesterday morning from Wm. H. Wells, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction in this city. With him we conversed freely upon the important subject opened in our reference to the High School in our last issue. We had laid the matter in all confidence before Mr. Wells, in common with all others interested in the growth and prosperity of Public Education in this city.

We were not surprised to find that we differed little from Mr. Wells' own views of the matter. He unhesitatingly takes the ground that the High School should be "filled up," and that it should have been filled up ere this, but leaves the responsibility as we did, with the decision of the Board and their settled policy from motives of economy to keep the number down. Mr. Wells says the Board have felt the public might find fault with the expense, if the High School were full. We shall return to this.

Mr. Wells however says we were in an error in our article, as regards the capacity of the High School building, and calls our attention to the following, which we cut from the last report of Mr. Dupee, Principal of the High School, made in March last:

The present number of pupils in the High School is 296. Of these, 139 are in the Classical department, 112 in the English, and 35 in the Normal. The building is capable of accommodating 360 pupils. The number of pupils at the close of the year 1858, was 245.

Now, we do not admit this as correcting our statement that the High School should contain from "*five to six hundred pupils.*" We are inclined, on further consultation, and review of our own ground, to carry the figure still higher, or at least insist on the highest number named. The estimate that the building is capable of accommodating 360 pupils, is precisely the policy we complain of, and which should be modified, if not abandoned.

Besides, on Mr. Dupee's own showing, the High School is purposely kept from seventy-five to one hundred below its narrow complement of 360, and this has been done purposely, persistently and unfairly by the Board of Education ever since the building was completed; purposely, as a settled policy, and unfairly because their own rule of admission was gauged to the number of applicants, and six times changed, with the expressed and deliberate purpose of keeping the pupils in the lower or Grammar Schools, thus breaking a pledge made to the higher grade of scholars in those schools that on certain conditions they should be admitted to the High School.

No one pretends, and Mr. Wells does not say it, that, of the 14,000 pupils in our Public Schools, only 280 are suitable for admission to the High School. By all authorities the position is untenable for an instant. What, then, should be the number? The selection should be made of grades strictly, and that on rules fixed and unalterable and well understood by all our pupils. Let the High School be filled up, and then if we need another High School in the South, and a third in the North Division, it will be ample time for a Board of Education to grow timid at expenditures, when our community, in times of prosperity, or times of panic, manifest the first reluctance to pay liberally for our schools. Assuredly, gentlemen, that complaint is yet in the future. In the meantime, go in and do your duty.

On this mistaken policy, there stands a building that has cost nearly $40,000, which is fully equipped with a corps of nine permanent teachers. Six of these teachers are liberally educated gentlemen, and there are "vacant" rooms and benches yet unpressed by pupils. (Mr. Wells assures us we are right in the statement), and for all this space, and expense, and prodigality in teachers, the city gets the tuition of a score or two less than three hundred pupils, while from three to four hundred pupils, proper candidates for admission, are by bad faith and breach of official promise, thrown back upon the Grammar Schools.

In these Grammar Schools, of the larger class, 1,000 or 1,200 pupils are placed under the charge of a single Principal, each assisted by from six to twelve female teachers. The teachers in the Grammar Schools are overtasked and overtaxed by a pressure the Board feel, but can only slowly relieve. All this while, however, each of the scholars in the High School enjoys space and verge enough almost to drive from his seat to recitation-room in a trotting buggy, if so inclined, and there are rooms never used since the building was completed.

Now this is not right, nor just. We aver the true policy of education to be the very reverse of the principle laid down by the Board. In the lower grades of learning, the young pupil needs constant contact with the teacher, and here the number of scholars to each teacher should be small. Who ever heard of a "Model School" of 120 pupils to each teacher. As the pupil advances he becomes more and more self-dependent, feels the responsibility and is led by a love of learning, and the classes may grow larger to each teacher, until in the College or University it matters little whether the class to each professor be fifty, or three times that number. To bring the case home, Mr. Dupee's class in Virgil, or Mr. Delano's class in Physical Geography in the High School, may better consist of forty, or sixty, and each pupil make better proportionate progress than the same number in a lower and primary class. The first have learned to make progress, the latter are doubly learners, as they are learning to learn.

There is no sound policy on which the course pursued by our Board of Education with reference to the Chicago High School, can be upheld or defended. The people, and tax-payers, and supporters of our schools are with us in the matter. They demand that a grade be fixed and the High School be filled up. Let it have six hundred pupils, if there be that number, equally suitable for admission with those who are already enjoying its great advantages. Away with red tape in the matter. The noble building exists, like all other real public benefits, "for the greatest good of the greatest number."

THE VENETIAN NIGHT.—To-night will be given at the Hyde Park House, the first of the Venetian festivals, the programme of which appears in another column, and includes a concert and dancing. The musical pieces have been selected from the best performers, and the artistes engaged for the occasion will try their best to render them in good style. Mrs. Matteson will sing "Hear, Sweet Spirit"—one of those choice pieces written by Bethoven for contalto. Becker, De Passio, De Clerque and Melms are to perform some of their best solos. After the concert and during the dancing, ice cream, strawberries, etc., will be offered to those who wish refreshments. Messrs. Taber, Hawk & Co. will spare nothing to make the affair brilliant and successful. The park and avenues will be illuminated. Trains start from the Central depot at 7½ P. M., and return at 12½. The following is the musical programme:

Scherzo for piano, violin and violoncello. Messrs. Becker, De Clerque and Melms.	Rubenstein.
Hear, Sweet Spirit—song for contralto. Mrs. Matteson.	Bethoven.
Fantasia for the violin. Mr. De Clerque.	De Beriot.
Quando Le Sogle paterne varcai, duo for contralto and baritone. Mrs. Matteson and Mr. De Passio.	Donizetti.
Andante from trio opus 97. Messrs. Becker, De Clerque and Melms.	Beethoven.

The Public Schools.

The Public Schools close their present term Friday morning, July 13th. There will be closing exercises in the different schools.

The following is the programme for the Franklin School, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets. Exercises commencing at 9½ o'clock:

PROGRAMME.

Music—Sing, Gaily Sing.	By School.
Grattan's Reply to Corry.	Rudolph Ohm.
Charge of the Light Brigade.	Jas. Watkins.
Music—Near the Lake, &c.	By School.
The Raven.	Malvina Winkleman.
Quarreling—Dialogue. H. Willes, C. Jacobs and A. Ohm.	
Music—God Bless our Native Land.	By School.
A Selection.	Theo. Dougherty.
The Idea of C. P. Taylor on the late Tornado.	Mary Larkin.
The Arithmetician—Dialogue. D. Sullivan and A. Fischer.	
My Mother Dear—A duett. Malvina Winkleman and Lizzie Frank.	
Address of a Quack Doctor.	Wm. Allen.
Hiawatha.	Kate Davidson.
Music—The Excursion.	By School.
The Echo.	Adolph Fischer.
The Polish Boy.	Jno. B. Sullivan.
In the Valley, &c.—A duett.	Lizzie and Fanny Moss.
A Fractious Man—Dialogue. Tom Smith and Adolph Fischer.	
The Isles of Greece.	Daniel Sullivan.
Music—The Merry May.	By School.
Early Riding.	Lizzie A. Moss.
Valedictory.	Jno. B. Sullivan.
Awarding of Scholarships and Medals.	
Music—Vacation.	By School.

The friends of the Public Schools are cordially invited to be present.

A. G. LANE, Principal.

ST. AGATHA'S ACADEMY.—The annual distribution of premiums will take place at St. Agatha's Academy to-day, July 12th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The parents and friends of the institution are respectfully invited to attend. St. Agatha's Academy is located at Carville, twenty minutes ride from Chicago.

The Small Pox.

SMALL POX—LET CITIZENS BE WARNED.—Our city is already the theatre of a loathsome and fatal epidemic. The small pox is raging in our midst and spreading with alarming rapidity.—*Times.*]

The *Times* is wrong, and in the attempt to malign our authorities, does serious injustice to facts, and to the entire community. The small-pox is not "raging" nor "spreading," nor is the term "epidemic," in its proper acceptation to be applied to the disease as at present or recently prevailing here. It takes extreme ground opposed to what we have averred to be the extreme inertness of our city officials. Both are harmful, the former most certainly so.

The small pox, at the time we first called attention to the matter, was prevailing in several well authenticated cases, either as small-pox or its modified form as varioloid, to our own knowledge from inquiry among respectable physicians.

It first attracted attention a week or two since, when a member of the Zouave Cadets died of small-pox in Matthews' Block, on the corner of Washington and State streets. During his illness, even at an advanced stage, under a misapprehension of the disease, his room, and even his bed, was shared by his comrades. Four of these have since had the varioloid. This first gave cause, and a sufficient one to call for some action on the part of our city authorities. Watson Matthews, Esq., the owner of the above block, has a letter in yesterday's *Times* in which he establishes good ground of complaint against the City Government, in having and providing no place to which the small pox patients might be removed for care and treatment.

In addition to the cases above-named, there have been from twelve to fourteen others within the past few weeks, and the number and localities visited were unusual, and as we believed, and still believe, call for some action on the part of our authorities. We ourselves heard the application made to the City Marshal for some place supposed to be at the city's disposal to which the sick young Cadet could be removed, from a crowded building centrally located, where he was exposing many to a loathsome and frightful disease. The applicant was told "the city can do nothing." This is not right. The Small-Pox hospital should be a building comfortable and proper in construction and always in readiness for just such cases as the above. Until this is done the negligence is dangerous and criminal.

As to the present state of the disease here, there is not the slightest ground for alarm or panic on the part of our citizens. Our leading physicians assure us that there are but very few cases at present. One good result has been attained, thousands are making good their protection by vaccination and re-vaccination. We deprecate either extreme in this matter, wilful distortion and magnifying of the evil, or the careless stupidity of officials.

Chicago Academy of Sciences.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Academy, held at the Museum, Tuesday evening, Curator Woodworth announced the following donations received during the month: A shark's jaw, from Prof. Pitcher of Detroit; a large number of fossils and ores, from Dr. Andrews, the result of a scientific expedition in Southern Illinois; a fine specimen of modified crystals of calcite, from Prof. McChesney; fragment of peat from the east side of Lake Michigan, from Gen. Swift, interesting because of the relative position of the bed to the surface of the earth and the surface of the lake; the eleventh volume of the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.

The Curator, who has been absent on an expedition in the Northwest, gave notice of collecting a large number of eggs, embryo ornithological and other specimens. They are to be forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution, and the Comparative Zoological Museum, at Cambridge, and the exchanges placed in the museums of the Academy and the University at College Grove.

It was voted to accept the offer of facilities for an excursion to and from the field meeting of the Academy, at Lake Forest, by the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad. The excursion and meeting will take place at an early day.

Dr. Rauch was appointed to collect and collate facts, and prepare a paper on the recent tornado in this State and Iowa.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to correspond with the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, with a view to a joint field meeting at some point in this State.

Dr. Andrews interested the Academy with his explorations of the Iron Mountain, in Union county, in this State, and exhibited specimens of the ore gathered there. He also found a burr stone, similar to the French burr stone, which he thinks will prove of economical value—that the quarry may prove profitable. He also explored a large cave in Saline county, in which he remained from 4 o'clock P. M., until 7 A. M., and yet did not see the termini of many of its passages.

Foucault's experiment with a pendulum, showing the motion of the earth, was reproduced in the museum, by Geo. Carter, son of T. B. Carter of this city, and member of the High School.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Closing out at reduced price the entire stock of Refrigerators and Ice Boxes at 95 Washington street.

☞ Wide-Awake uniforms made of the best quality, and furnished by Sam Dunn & Co. jy 12-3t

☞ Just received, the finest stock of Imported Segars ever brought to this market, at Oakley's, Kingsbury Block. jy10-tf

☞ Wide-Awake Uniforms furnished by J. M. Loomis, 97 Clark street. Single or by the quantity. jy6-6t

☞ If you want a good Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamp, which will give the light of eight candles, not costing but seven-eighths of a cent an hour, emitting no odor or smoke, and not explosive, go to the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 South Clark street, between Washington and Madison. Lard, Solar, Fluid, Lunar and all kinds of Lamps altered to burn Kerosene. je15-1m

☞ Wide-Awake uniforms furnished by J. A. Smith & Co., 118 Lake street at as low prices as any other manufacturer, and warranted superior in quality. jy2-12t

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in use. S. T. Hinckley, agent, 302 State street. je20-3m.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. Isaiah Rider, Mr. ABRAM B. ADAMS and Mrs. MARY JENKINS, all of this city.

DIED.

Last evening, at 9 o'clock, EMILY F., daughter of Mrs. P. L. UPDIKE, of consumption, aged 17 years.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. ja1-h694-y

WANTED—A situation in a private family or grocery store, by a respectable young man with good references; is a good gardener and can take care of horses. Can be seen, until engaged, at the Milwaukee House, 353 State street, corner of Harrison. jy12-1t

WANTED—By an American girl a situation to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 96 Indiana street. jy11-3t

WANTED—By a healthy young woman, a situation as Wet Nurse. Is willing to go into the country. Can be heard of at Mrs. Bates' Intelligence Office, 171 Washington street. jy12-2t

WANTED—A young man as partner in the Auction Business. One having a few hundred dollars capital and no objections to travel, may address "L. N." at this office. jy12-2t

WANTED—A situation by a competent Book-keeper—has good references and will give good satisfaction. Address JOHN BUTLER, Press and Tribune Office. jy12-2t

TO BUTCHERS.—I offer to sell my butchering establishment, containing a market, smoke house, ice room, slaughter house, fat room, yards, pens, wagon, steam chopper, &c., doing the best business in the place. Address box 112 Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois. jy12-1m

SHERWOOD'S Grain Binder. FROM AUBURN, NEW YORK.
The Proprietor of this celebrated Machine have just returned from the HARVEST FIELDS of this State, where they have cut and BOUND over 500 acres of Grain this season, to the entire satisfaction of over 1,000 Farmers, who have witnessed its operation in the field.
They are now stopping at the City Hotel for a few days, where the Machine may be seen, and the Rights for a few States be sold by applying immediately to
ALLEN SHERWOOD.
Chicago, Illinois, July 11th, 1860.
☞ The following is one of the many hundred Testimonials which have been given for this Machine:
MENDOTA, July 7th, 1860.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, farmers of Mendota, Lasalle county, Illinois, have this day seen one of Allen Sherwood's Grain Binders, from Auburn, New York, at work on the farm of J. C. Murphy, binding grain. It far surpasses our expectations—binding grain in a good workmanlike manner, better than hand binding; the operation was practical and very simple, and we consider it perfect success; and would recommend it to every farmer, as it will do away with from four to five men in the field, and pay for itself in one week.
J. C. Murphy, J. L. Grey, A. A. Atrick, F. L. Barclay, E. B. Raleigh, J. H. Steed, F. White, N. B. Sackett, C. T. Lamb, And many others. jy12-1w

TO GRAIN DEALERS.
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN CONTRACT BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN ORDER BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
CAR GRAIN BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
WAREHOUSE RECEIVING AND SALES BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
RAILROAD, CANAL AND LAKE SHIPPING BILLS, Manufactured and for sale by
Jones, Perdue & Small, STATIONERS, BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND JOB PRINTERS,
123...LAKE STREET...123

LIND UNIVERSITY.
The Literary Departments of this Institution are located at Lake Forest, twenty six miles North of Chicago, on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.
A. M. MILLER, A.M., Professor of Mathematics.
REV. WM. C. DICKINSON, A.M., Professor of Languages.
Candidates for the College Classes will be admitted on examination.
The year is divided into three terms:—First Term commences on the third Wednesday of September; Second Term commences on the first Wednesday of January; Third Term commences on the first Wednesday in May.
☞ For further information, address PROF. S. F. MILLER, Lake Forest, Illinois, or any member of the Committee at Chicago.
S. LIND, REV. R. W. PATTERSON, D.D., E. M. HUMPHREY, W. L. SPENCER, H. M. THOMPSON, Committee. jy12-2t-1w

PRESS & TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING COMPANY,
51........CLARK STREET........51
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
The attention of Railroad, Steamboat, Manufacturing, and other Corporations or Companies, and business men throughout the North West, is directed to our facilities for executing any description of
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
Which are such as to enable us to fill the largest orders, at short notice and low prices. We give particular attention to all kinds of Printing required by
Savings Bank Associations, Manufacturing Companies, Railroad Corporations, Insurance Companies, Loan Fund Associations, Town Corporations, Religious Societies, Agricultural Societies, Benevolent Societies, Gas Light Companies, &c. &c. &c.
☞ We have large fonts of Book Type, to which we are constantly adding the new styles which appear. Our Book and Pamphlet work is printed on the celebrated Adams' Press, and the sheets smoothly pressed in Hoe's Hydraulic. We spare no pains to make this department of our business fully up to the demands of the times.
Decorative Card and Poster Printing, SHOW CARDS, HANDBILLS, CERTIFICATES, ETC.,
In one or many colors, got up in the highest style of art.
Insurance Policies & Applications, BANK CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS,
Handsomely printed on nice paper and bound to order.
BLANKS USED BY STATE COUNTY AND CITY OFFICERS, Furnished at short notice.
☞ Parties at a distance in want of Printing are invited to correspond. Orders solicited from any part of the country by mail or express. Estimates will be made out and forwarded upon receipt of specifications.
WM. H. RAND, Supt., 51 Clark street, Chicago. jy12

TRUE SWEDISH LEECHES.—We are the exclusive Wholesale Agents for the sale of J. C. Paturel & Co.'s SWEDISH LEECHES!
And being in the weekly receipt of them, are prepared to supply the trade, at all times, with a healthy article at Importer's Prices. Directions for applying accompanying each package.
GALE BROTHERS, PHARMACEUTISTS, And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Medical Merchandise, 202 Randolph Street.

UNION PARK PROPERTY.—For sale by E. C. Larned, Esq., Trustee, at the North door of the Court House, on Thursday Morning, July 12th, at 10 o'clock, Lot number seven, Block number four, Union Park Addition; said lot being fifty feet front on the Park by one hundred and thirty feet deep to an Alley.
CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.
I have examined the title to the above described lot and hereby certify that a conveyance by me, as Trustee, at the sale above named, will convey to the purchaser a good title. E. C. LARNED.
Chicago, July 10th, 1860.
☞ The person now holding the title agree to give a quit claim deed to the purchaser. jy11-2t

GET THE BEST.—Agents wanted to sell the Republican Standard, Containing THE LIFE OF LINCOLN, With his PHOTOGRAPHIC LIKENESS. His LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE, AND THE PLATFORM.
RUFUS BLANCHARD, Chicago.

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned are prepared to offer for sale a newly invented QUARTZ PULVERIZER. DUBOIS & AUSTIN.

MONEY TO LOAN 10 per Cent. for Five Years.

MONEY TO LOAN.—For one to twenty-five years, at low rates. J. L. LEE, 34 Clark street.

H. P. STANLEY, DEALER IN FRUIT AND PRODUCE, 165 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Sales guaranteed within six days on articles of EXTRA quality of PRODUCE FRUIT. All consignments in store covered by policy of Insurance. Cash advanced made on property in hand. jy11-h705-1y

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. Syrup, 25 hhds. Molasses, 150 bags Coffee, 300 boxes Palm and G. E. Soap, 100 boxes Concentrated Lye, at low est market prices. WM. LITTLE & CO., South Water street.

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, 150 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, 300 boxes and Caddies Tobacco, of various brands, for sale low. WM. LITTLE & CO., 139 South Water st.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS, Common to Choice, in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 14 South Water street.

TO RAILROAD AGENTS AND OTHERS.—1,000 Railroad Ties for sale at a bargain. Apply at Isaac's Dock, adjoining Wells Street Bridge. jy6-1wz

450 HHDS. N. O. SUGARS, landing and in store, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BBLS. N. S. CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

750 BBLS. N. Y. SYRUPS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2000 MATS CASSIA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

800 BOXES CANDLES, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 BAGS RIO COFFEE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 BAGS O. G. JAVA COFFEE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BAGS PEPPER, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BAGS PEPPER, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 BAGS ALLSPICE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Wanted.

WANTED—A good second hand SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO wanted cheap for CASH. Address immediately, stating price, and where the instrument can be seen, post office box 1913. jy12-2t

WANTED—To rent a furnished room, without board, suitable for a single gentleman within ten minutes walk of Water street. Address "B." at this office. jy12-2t

WANTED—A convenient dwelling house and lot on Wabash or Michigan avenues, North of Twelfth street, for which payment will be made partly in cash and partly in superior farming lands. Address box 142 post office. jy12-1w

WANTED—To borrow $1,000 for two or more years on inside improved Real Estate, worth $10,000 cash. Will pay interest monthly or quarterly—IN ADVANCE if required—at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, but no commissions. Address J. PARKER, Post Office box 3399. jy11-2t

WANTED—Agents Wanted.—300 active Agents wanted through Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to sell ten new and valuable articles that afford from 100 to 300 per cent profit. Agents giving this two insertions will receive one of Mr. Dahl's Great Portraits of Lincoln. Size 24 by 38 inches. Address with stamp, GARRISON & CO., Post Office Box 3871, Chicago, Ill. ja12-d635-1m

WANTED.—A Double Medium Adams' Power Press IN EXCHANGE FOR SEVERAL FIRST-RATE JOB PRESSES. Address WM. H. RAND, Press and Tribune Office, Chicago. jy10-1w

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.
Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also, Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from $11 to $22 per Month, ACCORDING TO MERIT.
Recruiting Rendezvous at 186 South Clark street, Chicago. J. D. O'CONNELL, Lieut. 2d Infantry. ap17-d56-6m

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Lot 25 by 125 feet on West Washington street east of Roby, (in block 61, lot 18.) Also, a fine family House and Carriage, for sale cheap for cash or in exchange for lumber, brick, or building material. Address "J. W." Box 146, Chicago P. O. jy4-3t

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A first-class residence with three acres of land, in Wright's Grove, near the Northern city limits. Inquire of HOMMER & PECK, No. 3 Masonic Temple.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE!—The subscriber offers for sale, to close an estate, the "Galesburg Mill," a first class brick steam flouring mill with two run of four feet burrs besides a "corn run," with a new engine of abundant capacity and all the machinery in good running order. The above Mill has a good trade, is pleasantly located, and in a wheat growing country and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address R. F. HILL, Executor, Galesburg, Knox Co. Ill.

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, has six pairs of 4½ feet burrs, and a fall of 16 feet. Its power is supplied by the Elk Horn Creek.
A Never Failing Stream.
It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, with railroad communication to Chicago and Fulton. For further information apply to Messrs. D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE! PEORIA, ILLINOIS.
This Mill has been newly built and contains every modern improvement. PEORIA CITY FLOUR MILLS, Peoria, Illinois.
Where the Patent Burrs may be seen at work, and patent rights obtained.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A Steam Flouring Mill in Fulton City, Whiteside County, Illinois. BEST ARRANGED AND MOST CONVENIENT Mills of its size in the West, and everything in the best of order. For further information apply to JOHN FLACK, at the Mill, or to JOHN BRADFORD, 60 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STEAM FLOURING MILL For Sale at a Bargain! ON EASTERN ACCOUNT.
A new Mill, built of stone in the most substantial manner; Engine new, and cost $5,000. The Mill is situated near the Pecatonica, at Winslow, Stephenson county, Illinois. J. K. BREWSTER, at Racine R. R. Depot, Freeport, Illinois.

HANNIBAL CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
I offer for sale at a Great Bargain, my Hotel property, known as the "TONCRAY HOUSE," situated on Front street, between Hill and Bird streets, Hannibal, Missouri.
JNO. G. TONCRAY.
For particulars address or apply to ALEX. C. TONCRAY, No. 7 Levee, Hannibal, Mo.

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE, Within 30 Miles of Chicago.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, have 20,000 acres of high, rolling Prairie Land, within 50 miles of Chicago, well adapted to grazing, which they offer for sale on the most liberal terms. Apply to LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R. Central Depot, Chicago.

To Rent.

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 Lake street—near Clark.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE TO LET. The elegant house and grounds at HYDE PARK, Lately occupied by Dr. A. NEWKIRK, to let cheap. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner Lake and LaSalle streets.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two front rooms with or without furniture, to rent with board, and other pleasant rooms to let. Also, eight or ten day boarders can be accommodated at 45 Michigan avenue. jy12-1t

BOARDING.—157 State street.—Two or three single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at reasonable terms. jy 8-1wz

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada.
JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake street, under Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. RIVER ST. LAWRENCE Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA. ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. ONE CHANGE OF CARS
Chicago and Liverpool.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the rates of advertising in the Daily Press and Tribune.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.—Auctioneers—22 Lake street. Furniture, Carpets, AND Housekeeping Goods, AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, July 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesroom, No. 22 Lake street, a superior assortment of the following goods, consisting in part of Sofas, Bedsteads in walnut and mahogany, marble-top and plain Centre Tables, Wash-stands, Chairs, and Corner Whatnots, Bookcases, Ladies' Whatnots, Lounges, Rich Turkish Easy Chairs in brocatelle, Hair Mattresses, Ha Trees, extension Dining Tables, Sideboards.
Elegant Chamber Setts, With and without marble tops, in oak, rosewood, walnut and mahogany.
☞ Sold positively and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

H. F. BAKER, GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, For the sale of all kinds of personal property real and household goods, furniture, &c. JAMES A. MARSHALL, Salesman. No. 54 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House.

Amusements.

KINGSBURY HALL—FOR ONE WEEK ONLY! Commencing SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 14! The Celebrated Original and Only Woods' Minstrels! SYLVESTER BLEEKER, MANAGER, From 444 Broadway, and Wood's Marble Temple of Minstrelsy, 561 and 563 Broadway, New York, Where they have been located FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, during which time their BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENTS, Illustrative of SOUTHERN LIFE AND SCENERY Have elicited the applause and admiration of the ELITE AND FASHION OF THE GREAT METROPOLIS OF THE UNION.
☞ Tickets 25 Cents—Reserved Seats 50 Cents. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
☞ A mammoth Photograph of the entire troupe at the hall entrance on Saturday morning. FRANK EDWARDS, Agent.

General Notices.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of HIGGINS & LIGHTHALL expired May 1st, 1860, by its own limitation. John A. Lighthall is authorized to settle all demands for or against said firm. E. HIGGINS, JOHN A. LIGHTHALL. Chicago, July 10th, 1860.

REMOVAL.—J. M. PARKER has removed his office to No. 70 Washington street, on the lower floor of Portland Block.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I have this day sold to JAMES WARNER All the interest I have, or have had, and all that H. G. DEGOLYER had in the manufacturing of BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING. D. L. DEGOLYER, 53 Randolph st.

VISIT OF PRINCE OF WALES, AND CELEBRATION AT MONTREAL.

A RARE CHANCE.—For Sale, A STEAM MILL. W. W. HUGHES.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—We are informed that WILBUR M. DAVIS, of Carmel, Maine, has obtained a Patent dated March 13, 1860, for a Wire Gauze Tip. CHASE, McKINNEY & Co. Boston, June 16, 1860.

HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY.—SYLVESTER MARSH, manufacturer of Oswego Dried Grain, Wheat, Feed, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the late Bank of Massillon, Ohio, to present to the undersigned, Receivers of said Bank, at the banking house of said Bank, on or before the first day of March, 1861, for dividends, all their claims against said Bank. G. HARRIS, P. G. HULL, Receivers. Massillon, June 1860.

IMPORTANT TO GRAIN BUYERS.—FOR SALE—A Grain Warehouse, with steam elevators and large capacity for storage. Address C. P. O. Box 367, Chicago.

REMOVAL.—The United States Express Company have this day removed their office from No. 14 Dearborn street to 22 Lake and 22 South Clark streets. H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS, BANNERS, LEVI J. COLBURN.

YOUNG'S DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, WITH LATE IMPROVEMENTS, STYLES AND PRICES. NO. 1 MACHINE. NO. 2 MACHINE. UNIVERSAL HEMMER. Chicago Salesroom 132 Lake-st. Address WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Chicago Illinois.

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life.
SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
CARLILE BOYD, T. G. VAN BUREN, Agents. No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.

SEARCH THE COUNTRY through and where will you find a Machine Oil which has not been tarnished to obtain a good Oil for lubricating heavy machinery, such as JOURNALS, CYLINDERS, SMALL COGS AND FINE MACHINERY in general.
"Fine Spindle Machinery Oil," AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 122 Clark street, between Madison and Washington. CHAS. L. NOBLE, Manager.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND Printers' Warehouse, WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO. D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES! Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 25 Lake street, Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, 59 So. Canal street, Chicago.

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1860.

ABSURDITY OF SQUATTERISM.

The fatal weakness in Douglas' position is the admission that the slaveholders have a right to take slaves into Territories. Having granted the legal right to go there, he is dishonest in denying them the right to remain there, and to be protected in the peaceable possession of their slaves. Admit that a slaveholder may constitutionally take slaves into a Territory, every honest man must also admit that he is entitled to a slave code. There is no getting away from this conclusion. If a Missourian can take a colored man into Kansas as a slave, by the same property tenure that he can his span of mules, he can no more be dispossessed of the one than of the other, after he settles there. If "persons" held to involuntary service in certain States, by the laws thereof, are thereby regarded as *merchandise* by the Constitution, in the same sense as horses, goods and chattels, then we inquire, by what authority can squatters, or squatter legislatures, confiscate or eject such "property" from any Territory of the United States? It simply cannot be done, if the premises are conceded. And herein is the cause of the awful rupture of the Democratic party. The Southern Democrat says to the Northern Democrat, "Sir, do you admit that the slaves of the South are recognized as property by the Constitution?" "Yes," replies the Squatterite. "Do you also admit that we have a constitutional right to take them into the common Territories?" "Certainly I do," says the Douglasite. "Well, sir, by what authority do you propose to deprive me of my slaves after I have located with them in a Territory?" "By virtue of 'unfriendly legislation' on the part of the Territorial Legislature!" "Ah, then you propose to persecute and harass me, and deprive me of the enjoyment of my constitutional rights? Sir, you are a dishonest scoundrel. I want no more political fellowship with you, and if that is the position of your man Douglas, he is a base villain and no Southern man with a particle of self respect will touch him or any of his clan with a forty rod pole. We have infinitely more respect for the Black Republicans; their position is an honest and logical one. They deny that our slaves are recognized as property by the Constitution. They give us fair warning not to take them into any Territory, telling us that our slaves are the creation of State laws, and will become free the moment we remove them beyond the limits of the slave States. We can understand the logic of that doctrine. It warns before it strikes. But your miserable Squatterism which concedes what we claim to be our rights, basely withholds the necessary protection for the enjoyment of those rights."

This is the way Southern Democrats talk to the Douglasites. And who will say that they have not the best of the argument—reasoning from the pro-slavery stand point? The inconsistent, untenable and dishonest position of the Douglasites, must be apparent to every reflecting mind. Is it any wonder then that the Southern Democracy repudiate Douglas and hold him and his squatterism in scorn and contempt? The truth is, the Republicans or the Southern Democrats are right. There is no half-way ground. The Constitution either recognizes persons held to service in the South as property, or it does not. If the former construction of that instrument is correct, then the slaveholder is incontestibly entitled to a slave code for his protection in the Territories. If he is not entitled to protection, it can only be because he has no constitutional right to introduce slaves into a Territory, and for the reason alledged by the Republicans, that the Constitution recognizes no such thing as property in man.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The *Illinois State Register*—the central organ of the party which pretends to believe that Slavery may be legally expelled from a Territory in which it has a legal right to remain—in reply to certain of our comments on the relative position of the Douglas and Breckinridge parties, asks the following questions:

(1.) *How* are the States to be all made free, by the General Government? (2.) *How* are negroes to be made white men's equals? (3.) Does the Chicago TRIBUNE claim that slavery, as it exists under the laws of Kentucky, is not constitutional, and that the General Government has a right to *abolish* the holding of one man by another, in slavery, recognized by State laws?

Let us have no more "beating about the bush," in this matter. Slavery exists in a portion of the States. (4.) Does Black Republicanism claim that it is in the power of the General Government to *abolish* it there, and, by this process, make all the States free?

* * * * * * *

We repeat, that we hope the TRIBUNE will be more explicit, and state, in plain terms, whether it and its party claim the right, by the General Government, to abolish slavery in the *States*, as it assumes, by indirection, that it has no constitutional existence anywhere in the Union.

We answer these questions seriatim:

1. The States are not to be made free "by the General Government," in any way whatever. It is the Republican position that the General Government has nothing to do with slavery in the States where it exists under the authority of State sovereignty. The fourth section of the Chicago Platform declares, "that the maintenance of the right of the States, and especially of each State, to control and order its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends." Slavery in the States must be dealt with by the States themselves. Will the *Register* please tell us where the Republican party has ever violated that proposition?

2. The measure of the equality of negroes, according to the belief of the Republican party, is defined in the Declaration of Independence, —a document which we believe the *Register* does not receive as authority. That asserts the equality of all men in "the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and the assertion is the law of the party wherever, under the Constitution of the United States, it may enforce it,—not elsewhere. Hence Republican anxiety that the Dred Scott decision, which announces the nationality of Slavery, shall not be endorsed. With the domestic institution of the States the National Republican party has nothing to do. Will the *Register* point to the time when, and the place where, it has violated that dogma?

3. We do not claim the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of slavery in Kentucky or any other slave State. Kentucky is sovereign, and her domestic institutions are not within the control of the Federal power. Hence the Federal power cannot constitutionally abolish slavery; certainly that power cannot establish it. Will the *Register* please tell us when the Republican party has ever interfered, or proposed to interfere with slavery in Kentucky or any other State?

4. Questions 4 and 5 are answered above, in reply to 2 and 3, and we need not repeat.

The Republican theory is this: Slavery is an evil of terrible magnitude and disastrous consequences alike to white men and black; there is no warrant or authority in the Constitution for its extension, and justice, humanity and self-interest demand its restriction; the Federal Constitution asserts no such thing as property in man, hence there is no obligation on the part of Congress to protect that property in the common national domain; slavery exists in the States by virtue of local not national law, hence, where the local law ceases to be in force, there slavery ends; Congress has the right to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and the duty to exercise that right must be governed by its relation to other and not less important duties; the Dred Scott decision is a heresy and an abomination, and Squatter Sovereignty, incompatible therewith, is a humbug and a fraud, and "unfriendly legislation" (the Douglas hobby) is the trick of a knave who dares not look principle in the face. That is Republicanism in its relation to the question of slavery. Now, will the *Register* show us wherein it differs from the Democracy of 1848, which it professes; wherein it differs from the doctrines and policy which Jefferson and his compeers, Madison and his advisers, Monroe and his cabinet, Jackson, and his party, Van Buren and his friends, and Polk and his supporters maintained? Shall we hear from the *Register?*

☞ Up to the 28th of June, sixty steam quartz-grinding mills had arrived at Pike's Peak.

"WHAT DOUGLAS HAS DONE."

Under the above caption the *Times* of yesterday attributes to Mr. Douglas all that has been accomplished for freedom within the last four years by the Republican party. It is no small compliment to that party that its most bitter and determined opponent, through his newspaper organs, seeks to promote his popularity with the masses of the North, by this disingenuous, not to say impudent and barefaced attempt, to claim its trophies as his own, and to go before the country under colors which he has so often stigmatized as traitorous and anti-Republican. The *Times*, however, will scarcely be able to convince the people that the man who, during the whole struggle for the extension of slavery, has devoted his entire energies to the work of breaking down the barriers erected against that institution; who has everywhere proclaimed that it was a matter of entire indifference to him whether it be voted up or voted down; who has never spoken against it as an evil that ought to be restricted, but who, wherever he could discover an obstruction to its easy and rapid progress, has given himself no rest until he had removed it—is entitled to all or to any portion of the credit which it claims for him. Unfortunately, too, for this hypothesis of the *Times*, Mr. Douglas himself has told the country, in advance of his organ, "what he has done," and his statement is not only authoritative, but has the merit of truth, and rests on the vindication of history. Mr. Douglas, in the United States Senate, shortly before the meeting of the Charleston Convention, announced in a straight-forward and truthful manner the result of his labors in respect to the extension of slavery. We copy from that speech as much as is pertinent to the subject-matter of the *Times'* article. Mr. Douglas said:

"My views were incorporated into the compromise measures of 1850. Has the South been excluded from all the territory acquired from Mexico? What says the bill from the House of Representatives now on your table, *repealing the slave code in New Mexico established by the people themselves?* It is part of the history of the country that under this doctrine of non-intervention, this doctrine that you delight to call squatter sovereignty, the people of New Mexico have introduced and protected slavery in the whole of that Territory. *Under this doctrine, they have converted a tract of free territory into slave territory, more than five times the size of the State of New York.* Under this doctrine slavery has been extended from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, and from the line of the Republic of Mexico, not only up to 36 deg. 30 min., but up to 38 deg.—*giving you a degree and a half more slave territory than you ever claimed.* You asked only up to 36 deg. 30 min., and non-intervention has given you up to 38 deg., a degree and a half more than you asked."

That is what Mr. Douglas has done. He has been instrumental in converting a tract of free territory into slave territory, more than five times the size of the State of New York; he has secured the extension of Slavery from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, and from the line of the Republic of Mexico, up to 38 deg.—a degree and a half further than the South ever claimed. This is his own language; and he has neither friend nor foe in the country who will deny its truthfulness. The *Times*, speaking to the people of the North, says: "Douglas has made every foot of American soil, not now included in the States of the Union, free." Douglas himself, speaking to the South in the Senate of the United States, says he has made slave territory of free territory more than five times the size of the State of New York. This statement, standing as it does in full accord with the history of the country, will more than counterbalance every effort of the *Times* to delude Northern people into the belief that Douglas is more of a "Black Republican" than the "Black Republicans" themselves. Whatever has been done in the way of preserving our Territories to freedom, since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has been done through the agency of the Republican party; and we have the authority of Mr. Douglas, as quoted above, for saying the responsibility rests upon him for whatever has been done to plant slavery in the Territories.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

DOUGLAS MEETING AT JACKSONVILLE.—The Douglasites undertook to get up a grand demonstration at Jacksonville, on Friday. The success of their endeavors may be in a measure determined by their success in sending an excursion train to the meeting from Springfield. Says the Springfield *Journal*:

Great preparations were made in view of the grand occasion, and the file leaders promised their Jacksonville friends such a delegation as would throw all previous affairs in the shade. To make the thing go off with still greater *eclat*, a special train to carry over the thousands was engaged on the Great Western railroad, and the accommodating officers of that popular and well managed road arranged to put ever so many crowded cars through to Jacksonville on time. Friday morning came and the iron horse snorting and panting in his harness, awaited anxiously the arrival of the "masses"—but instead of car loads, not one solitary individual Squatter made his appearance or could be scared up. The Douglasites were *non est* in a body.

MORGAN COUNTY.—The Republicans of Morgan county had a grand rally at Waverly, on Saturday last. No less than four thousand persons were present. Speeches were made by Mr. Kimber, Hon. J. H. Matheny, and Barbour Lewis, with songs interspersed by the Waverly Glee Club—says the Springfield *Journal*.

One of the most laughable sights that any man ever saw at a political meeting, was a painting representing Lincoln and Douglas under a persimmon tree. The motto on the banner was —"the longest pole knocks down the most persimmons." Douglas was on a high box, with a good sized pole in his hands, but he was not able to touch a single persimmon with the end of his pole. He was apparently willing enough, but he couldn't quite reach. Old Abe, however, was in a fair way to get every persimmon on the tree. The painting was well executed, and many were the shouts that greeted it as it passed along in the procession.

DROPPING DOUGLAS AND TAKING UP LINCOLN.—Mr. J. D. Fletcher, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, who has until now been a strong Douglas man, through the columns of the Oskaloosa *Herald*, announces himself for Lincoln. The *Herald*, says Mr. F. is one of the most intelligent, sagacious and respected citizens.

ANOTHER.—An enthusiastic Republican ratification meeting was held at New Oregon, Iowa, last week, which was addressed by Mr. Burt, of Dubuque, and others. The *Republican* says: "Mr. Burt, made one of the most able appeals we have ever listened to. He was formerly a Democrat, but he was unable to harmonize 'Popular Sovereignty and Dred Scott, and came out an ardent supporter of Honest Old Abe. He is one of the closest reasoners and most eloquent political speakers in the State, and we hope to be able to hear from him again before the close of the campaign."

DID PETER CARTWRIGHT BEAT ABE LINCOLN FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—A story has been going the rounds of the Democratic papers to the effect, that in a conversation between Peter Cartwright and somebody else, on the cars, sometime during the month of May, the Reverend gentleman is represented as saying, "I have myself twice run in opposition to Mr. Lincoln for a seat in the Legislature of Illinois, and beaten him both times—and can do it again if I will." The Alton *Courier* has put the following extinguisher upon this silly story:

This is piling it on a little too steep, and it may be well to set the story at rest, once and for all. The fact is that Mr. Cartwright, according to his own autobiography, ran only twice for the Legislature, namely, in 1826 and 1827, at which time Mr. Lincoln was 17 or 18 years of age. So that story won't go down.

OHIO.—The "back-bone" Democracy gives way. The *Democrat*, the old organ of the Stark County Democracy, already declares for Breck and Lane, and we believe the Democratic Central Committee of that County indorse such action. In all probability similar action will take place in Wayne, Knox and other old Democratic counties of interior Ohio. The "irrepressible smash" now seems to be very near.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—The most careful readers of the Scripture have sometimes remarked that no matter how carefully or frequently they have studied the Bible, they are sure to find something new—that is, new to them, of course, because the thought was there from the beginning, and their minds only became gradually prepared to discover it. The lesson is constantly enforced, in this way, that man is very much the same as formerly, and that the same things happen to the race now as in former times. But we were scarcely prepared to find so close a description of the claims of the Republican candidate to distinction, as we see in Psalm 74, v. 5: "*A man was famous according as he had lifted up axes upon the thick trees.*"—*Boston Courier.*

INDIANA.—Some three hundred names have been obtained to the call for a Breckinridge ratification meeting in this city. As the *Sentinel* will not publish the names of the day, we are obliged to do so for the special benefit of some of our patrons in its own party. The *Sentinel* treats a very respectable portion of the late organization to which it was attached very shabbily.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

☞ The Porter (Ind.) *Democrat* has also come out on the same side, and doubtless the Administration papers of that State will generally support the Breckinridge ticket.

SENATOR GRIMES.—We regret to learn that Senator Grimes is in poor health. He is just recovering from an attack of fever, as we learn from the *Hawk Eye*. He returned to Burlington last week on Friday.

☞ The Bainbridge *Argus*, published at Bainbridge, Putnam county, Indiana, has hoisted the names of Breckinridge and Lane at its mast-head for the Presidency.

ILLINOIS TO KENTUCKY.

Letter from Hon. W. P. Thomasson to Hon. G. Robinson.

CHICAGO, July 11, 1860.

Hon. G. Robinson, Lexington, Ky:

Sir: Your letter of the 3d inst., to Messrs. Bullock, Prentice and Pope in response to an invitation to the Union meeting at Louisville, on the 2d, published in the Louisville *Journal* of the 6th of this month, has been read with care, and it fails to satisfy my mind. My objection is that you have not observed your usual test to existing principles, and then drawing conclusions by fair reasoning and analogy. You charge that the Republican party is sectional, and your only proof offered is that they have selected two Northern men as their candidates, "without any hope of getting one Southern vote." Will it make the Union party sectional if Bell and Everett do not get a Northern vote? You must acknowledge this would be a very unsatisfactory test. Now, without pretending to speak for any person or party besides myself, your attention is kindly invited to the following statement, and you are most respectfully requested to say wherein there is error. The Republicans claim and believe that they are the Constitutional and National party. They say the fathers who established our Government viewed slavery as an institution to be avoided, that although it was necessary to refer to the slave trade, and to fugitive slaves, such was their repugnance to slavery that they would not use either the words *slaves* or *slavery* in the Constitution. That the legislation and public sentiment of the country often expressed and encouraged the hope that the States would progress as they had commenced to abrogate slavery until the evil should be entirely eradicated. In short, they claim that freedom is national, slavery local; that slavery is peculiarly a State institution, and can exist only by law. They say a different sentiment was never intimated by a statesman of any pretensions, until Mr. Calhoun introduced his resolutions in the Senate on the 19th February, 1847. If these are the facts in the case, how can the Republicans, who ask nothing further, be called sectional? Such a condemnation would include not only the founders of our Government, but also all those who have administered it for the first three fourths of a century of its existence.

No military triumph recorded in history, nor the appearance of Columbus before his sovereigns, recounting the discovery of a New World, nor even George Washington surrendering his commission to the Continental Congress, after a war of seven years, in which he established our liberties and justly won the appellation of Father of his Country, surpassed in moral grandeur the act of Henry Clay, who, on returning from Washington and finding the public mind much excited upon the subject of slavery, stood upon the steps of the Court House in Lexington, and in a speech to perhaps a thousand of his neighbors and constituents, (slave owners) solemnly declared "that *no earthly consideration could ever induce him to vote for the extension of negro slavery over another inch of free territory.*" It will be recollected this was the same Henry Clay who said *he would rather be right than be President*, and singular as it may seem, all who knew him believed in the truthfulness of the declaration.

With the evidence of Mr. Clay and the hundreds of other good and great men of the South who have denounced slavery before them, the Republicans are constrained to believe that slavery is not fit to be encouraged, and so decided is their conviction that unless they can be satisfied that they are materially mistaken in their position, they will carry out their solemn and fixed determination, which is that *slavery shall not be introduced into the Territories.* They say the South, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has forced this issue upon the country, and that if the result causes any secession from the Union, the South will alone be responsible, as she will be the greatest sufferer by it.

We read that when the question of banishing Aristides was before the Athenians, a voter, without knowing him, requested Aristides to prepare his ticket; the mode was to write the name of the person to be banished on a shell kept for that purpose. "Why," said Aristides to the voter, "what has Aristides done for which you wish him banished?" "Oh, nothing," was the answer, "only I am weary of hearing him called *the just.*" So it seems to be with many of our Democratic friends when they contrast the moral worth of the candidates for the Presidency, they seem to weary of hearing Abraham Lincoln called by his neighbors and those who know him best, *Honest Old Abe*, and the Republicans will doubtless thank you for your testimony in his behalf where you say you "are acquainted with Mr. Lincoln, and that you have no doubt of his integrity and patriotism, and have faith that if elected his administration would not be controlled by any kitchen cabinet, and would be honest and national." Such an endorsing from such an adversary, is indeed no faint praise.

The Republicans claim that in selecting Lincoln and Hamlin as their representative men, they have anticipated your wholesome advice. "The natural and only sure remedy is for the people to set up for themselves, repudiate the pestilent politicians, who, playing with them as puppets, have already degraded large masses into spoilsmen and sectional belligerents." It is a truthful boast of friends that neither Lincoln or Hamlin ever swerved from a scrupulous discharge of conscientious duty, and the feeling is that they are of and with the people.

You will please excuse my apparent want of courtesy in thus addressing you through the public press. We have both arrived at that period of life when after the wants of our immediate families, our chief temporal care should be the welfare of our beloved country; and if either of us shall have learned wisdom from experience, there seems to be a fitness in communicating it to our fellow citizens at this particular juncture.

There is no need of being reminded of your superiority over me both as a speaker and writer; but we learn a lesson from the good Book, replete with instruction, and which forcibly illustrates my position, for truth may be fitly compared to a smooth stone out of the brook, and justice to a sling, which in the hands of a stripling may overcome a mighty giant. Armed thus with conscious rectitude and good intentions, you are provoked to a friendly controversy, that the country may have the benefit of your superior intelligence and safe experience.

Your friend, W. P. THOMASSON.

Lovejoy in Central New York.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., July 9, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Hon. Owen Lovejoy of your State gave us a most noble and effective address in this village on Thursday evening last. Although the notice was short and the day stormy, the largest hall in the place was jammed to hear him, and many who came late, could not gain admittance. He spoke for nearly two hours, and held the vast audience in the most attentive silence, except when the clear manner in which he stated a great truth, or a sublime burst of eloquent exhortation brought forth responsive thunders of applause.

Mr. Lovejoy is an orator of rare promise, and the sincerity and truthfulness of his spirit are manifested in every expression. He won golden opinions and many friends here, and will live in the grateful remembrance of Republicans. At the conclusion of his address three hearty cheers were given for "Honest Old Abe and Hamlin too," three for Lovejoy were proposed, but he said, "No! give them for the Declaration, the Constitution and the Union," which was done with enthusiasm, and then came three irrepressible and thundering cheers for Lovejoy, after which the meeting dispersed and several hundred citizens accompanied by a band of music escorted him to his lodgings. The Douglas balloon has got a hole in it.

Yours, H.

Cannot Cover It.

The Douglas newspapers in the western States, in publishing the reports of the Douglas convention at Baltimore, omit the Louisiana, slave-code, Dred Scott, intervention resolution which they were compelled to adopt after Douglas was nominated. They do not dare to let their followers see it. But it won't do, gentlemen—the people will certainly find out about it, and you had better own up. This attempt to conceal the pro-slavery tail to the Douglas kite reminds us of the fellow who stole a codfish in a country store, and hiding it under his coat walked off. But the fish's tail happened to hang down below the coat, and the merchant called after the thief in this wise—"Hallo, my fine fellow, that won't do—you must steal a shorter fish, or wear a longer coat tail!"—*Boston Bee.*

—By the way, has the Chicago *Times* printed that supplementary resolution which, according to Mr. Wickliff, was to give Mr. Douglas 40,000 votes in Lousiana? We have failed to see it. Will the *Times* enlighten us?

Cassius M. Clay at Louisville.

On Saturday evening, Cash Clay made a Republican speech in Louisville to a large and orderly audience. Of the speech the *Democrat* says:

Cash is ingenious. He handles a Kentucky crowd skillfully. He denounces Slavery, and pats the masters on the back as good fellows. In the language of Paddy, he "slithers 'em down an' then butthers 'em up."

The *Journal* says:

Mr. Clay's speech, as a whole, was able, temperate and interesting. Considered from the Republican point of view, and with respect to mere topics, it is more notable for what it left out than for what it set forth."

The *Courier* says:

The subject of slavery, and the position of the Presidential candidates thereon, formed the staple of his speech; and if the want of ability which characterized his argument excited surprise in those who had not before heard him speak, the disingenuousness of his reasoning must have astonished men who expected him to talk as if he really believed what he said.

Who Wants to Bet?

The Albany Evening *Journal* has the following, which is liberal enough to satisfy the most timid of the Douglasites who are accustomed to "back up their assertions:"

If any Douglas man wants to bet, here is a chance for him. We have the name of the firm in this city where the money is deposited. The bets are to be taken entire:

$100 that Lincoln will be next President.
$100 that Lincoln will get as many Electoral votes as Fremont did.
$100 that five States cannot be named that will go for Douglas.
$100 that Lincoln will carry New York.
$100 that Lincoln will carry Illinois.

CEDAR RAPIDS & MISSOURI R. R.

Report of the President and Directors.

The first Report of the President and Directors of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad is before us. To the industrial, mercantile, and commercial interests of Chicago, it is a document of unusual interest. The early completion of one or more of our Iowa roads to the Missouri is a work of vital importance to the prosperity of the city. Within the last few weeks we have given our views somewhat at length upon this subject, and we now ask the attention of our readers to the official statements of the officers of the Company. They are based on unquestioned facts, and are worthy of the confidence of the public:

THE COMPANY'S LANDS.

The lands to which this company will be entitled, under the laws aforesaid, embrace, it is believed, over 900,000 acres, applicable to the construction of this road.

The first sixty miles of the road, west from Cedar Rapids, will receive the specific and full quantity of 120 sections of land to every 20 miles of completed road, or 3,840 acres for each mile of road; and the remaining lands will be divided equally between the full sections of 20 miles each of completed road, from the point then reached to the Missouri river—not exceeding 120 sections to each 20 miles, or 3,840 acres per mile. It is believed that this last portion of the road, as well as the five miles which the law requires to be constructed between Cedar Rapids and the town of Marion, will receive its full complement of land, or 3,840 acres per mile.

By the report of the Chief Engineer it will appear that the country through which the line runs is fertile, well watered and timbered, and remarkably adapted to the construction of a railroad of easy grade and small cost, which will soon yield fair returns on the investment, independent of the revenue from its valuable lands.

These lands are all within fifteen miles of the preliminary line surveyed by the late Iowa Central company, and embrace all the sections and parts of sections, designated by odd numbers, remaining unsold at the time said line was run, in 1856.

Isolated sections and parts of sections are found, scattered along, through each county, from the Mississippi to the valley of the Des Moines river—embracing, it is believed, from one to two hundred thousand acres; and in the valley, within five miles of that river, and along its banks on each side for thirty miles, are one hundred and ten thousand acres—which, by reason of their not having been offered for sale by the General Government before they were granted for this object by the act of Congress of May, 1856, are now an almost unbroken body of land, of great value, which will command ready sales at from five to ten dollars per acre, whenever the construction of the road shall be secured.

The remaining lands lying between the Des Moines and Missouri rivers, embracing some 650,000 acres, are all well watered, and, with the exception of those in one county, are also well timbered, and all fertile and of the first quality for agricultural purposes. These especially, upon the "Western Slope," so called, and within thirty or forty miles of the Missouri river, are reported as unsurpassed by any in the State. Indeed, the lands in the valley of the Missouri are generally admitted to be superior to those in the valley of the Mississippi.

The alternate sections of land reserved by the Government, which were unsold at the time of this grant, have been held at $2.50 per acre, but these have now all been taken up east of the DesMoines river and near the Missouri, and the few remaining will be immediately taken when the progress of this road is secured, and it cannot be doubted that the lands which appertain to this grant can be sold during the progress of the work, at prices which will average as high as four if not five dollars per acre.

The lands if sold—

At $5.00 per acre	will give	$19,200 per mile.
" 4.00 "	"	15,360 "
" 3.00 "	"	11,520 "
" 2.50 "	"	9,600 "

It is ascertained that the road can be constructed by contract with responsible parties, to be completed in all respects ready for the cars, with station houses, water, tanks, and ballasted complete for $15,000 per mile, and a considerable portion of this payable in the stock of the company.

The officers of the company, under a careful examination of the character of the country through which the road will run, the cost of its construction, the business which it will command, the value and demand for its lands, the great collateral interests it will protect and advance, are impressed with the firm and deliberate conviction that the enterprise, viewed simply as an investment, is one of extraordinary merit and promise in itself, that the prospective value of its lands is about equal to the cost of the road, ready for the cars, and that the revenues which will very soon if not immediately be realized from its business, will also pay a fair income on the small sum it will cost; that though it may not at present give good returns on thirty or forty thousand dollars per mile, which has been the usual cost of such roads; yet it will do soon a cost of fifteen or sixteen thousand, independent of its lands, and that its lands will besides, very nearly if not quite, refund to the subscriber the cost of the investment.

But even if the present estimate shall prove fallacious; if it shall be found that with the road in progress or completed, the lands to which the company will be entitled will then sell for only $2.50 per acre, the price now realized by the Government for its alternate sections *without a road*; it will still be seen that this lowest price will repay the stock subscription which the company require and propose to raise for its construction. For, three thousand eight hundred and forty acres, per mile, at $2.50 per acre, will yield $9,600, and every $100 subscribed upon this basis will represent a little farm of forty acres of as good land as any in the world, and each $1,000 of stock will represent four hundred acres, it being assumed that the road completed cannot, under any possible contingencies fail to be worth the $6,000 per mile, which will be required, besides the stock subscription above spoken of. It is proposed to execute a small mortgage and issue bonds sufficient to raise this $6,000 per mile, which, with the above-mentioned stock subscription will complete the road, ready for the cars.

PARTIES INTERESTED IN ITS CONSTRUCTION.

FIRST, The resident population and owners of land along the line have a vast collateral interest in the completion of the road through to the Missouri. Their prospective welfare, and the value of their homes and firesides, are all involved in the success of this undertaking, and realizing this, they will do much to prepare the road-bed for the iron, and to secure the construction of the road.

SECOND, The stockholders in the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska road, and

THIRD, The stockholders in the Galena & Chicago Union Co. have all a common and great collateral interest in the extension of their line through to the Missouri. They have now 218 miles of completed road between Chicago and Cedar Rapids, and this extension cannot fail, both to establish forever their present revenues and add immensely to their future business.

The fourth and greatest interest of all, in the immediate extension of this line to the Missouri, and the one which has been least understood and appreciated, is the city of Chicago.

If these four great interests can be combined and united to establish and carry out the measure with vigor and energy, and each and all will give it their co operation and material support, the work will soon be accomplished without any heavy burden upon either, and its benefits be immediately felt by all.

It will give a new impulse to every department of business, and establish for all time a new and enlarged basis upon which to maintain and advance the prosperity and welfare of the city.

The great metropolis of the West holds her proud position only by the sagacity, enterprise and capital of her citizens. The laurels she has won in the world of commerce have long excited the envy and ambition of cities which seek to become her rivals and her peers.

THE WEALTH OF ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, standing in her strength by the mouth of the Missouri, and aroused to ceaseless energy by the encroachments already made upon the dominions of her commerce by her Northern rival, and bound by the strong ties of interest to the Southern States, and connected with them by the great current of the Mississippi, now boldly seeks to appropriate exclusively to herself, through natural and artificial channels, the rapidly increasing commerce of the upper Missouri and the rich mineral developments of the golden fields of Kansas. That she has been triumphantly successful in this—that she has by her courage and enterprise gained riches and strength from contributions drawn from this field of her commerce, which Chicago should have controlled for herself; that while one has stood up strong with the resources of this trade to support her, the other has without them been forced to yield to the pressure of the times, may in no small degree be attributed to her neglect of this great commercial avenue direct from Chicago west to the Missouri, by which the valley of the Platte and the plains of Nebraska and Kansas would be made directly tributary to her growth and prosperity.

CHICAGO SHOULD HAVE THE PIKE'S PEAK TRADE.

It cannot be denied that the hardy pioneers who are pouring across the plains to develop the golden regions of the Rocky Mountains, are sons of the north, who own commercial allegiance to this northern emporium, and reluctantly pay tribute for their costly outfits to an all-absorbing city of strangers, and if Chicago, therefore, has now the ambition or the energy to win back this golden prize for her own commercial advantage; if she is not contented to settle down in self-complacency with the idea that she never has, and will never need to build a railroad, and console herself that Providence has endowed her with a locality which will secure her forever from the encroachments of rival interests; she will carefully examine the merits of this enterprise, presented for her consideration, and decide whether she will make this rich land grant legacy to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad available, as a basis, upon which she may with safety and with great advantage unite with these other collateral interests to extend this short western line of road directly to the Missouri.

It will open at once to her citizens a great trade with a broad belt of the richest portion of the State through central and western Iowa, which can never be diverted from her; it will make her the great central point of outfit and the emporium of trade, travel and commerce with the golden regions of the West, and by this timely movement will secure to herself the eastern terminus of the Pacific Railroad, whenever one shall be projected and successfully undertaken from any section in this country.

The report of the Chief Engineer, W. W. Walker, Esq., gives particulars as to cost, showing that the road can be built for $15,000 per mile. Contractors stand ready to take $7,000 per mile of this amount in the stock of the Company, so that it requires but $8,000 cash per mile to build the road. A very considerable portion of that can be raised on the bonds of the Company. As will be seen by a call in another column, this whole subject will be laid before our citizens on Friday evening, and it is to be hoped all our capitalists and business men will be at the Board of Trade Rooms and give it that attention which its importance to the welfare of the city demands.

THE USURPATIONS OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

Speech of Hon. J. M. Ashley, delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, May 29th, 1860.

We present below a portion of this able speech, embodying its leading points. Its great length precludes our printing it entire:

HOW CALHOUN AND TYLER MANAGED TO GET A MAJORITY OF SLAVEHOLDING JUDGES.

Mr. Chairman, the efforts of Mr. Calhoun to enlist all the Southern States in his disunion movement of 1832, under color of opposition to the tariff act of 1828, having failed, and the scheme exposed and effectually crushed out by the boldness and decision of Gen. Jackson, and this desperate faction and their leaders excluded from the Democratic party during the Administration of that old hero, other expedients were resorted to by Mr. Calhoun to secure the accomplishment of his cherished purpose—namely, either a dissolution of the Union and the organization of a Southern slaveholding confederacy, or the recognition by the present Government of his theory, that slavery is recognized by the Constitution, and that Congress had no power to abolish or exclude it from the Territories or the District of Columbia. After the election of Van Buren to the Presidency, Mr. Calhoun and his followers were again received into a kind of *quasi* fellowship with the Democratic party, and supported the leading measures of the Administration. The express ground upon which his support was given, was the alleged fact that Mr. Van Buren was disposed to favor Mr. Calhoun's theory of the Constitution of the United States recognized property in man.

Failing, however, to secure the open indorsement by the Democratic party of that day of the favorite theory of the slave power, Mr. Calhoun hit upon the plan of getting possession of the Supreme Court, because it is a power the furthest removed from the people, is held in great esteem by them, and such acts of aggression as Mr. Calhoun contemplated, if committed by the Supreme Court, he knew would be so quietly done as to excite no alarm, and pass almost unnoticed.

In this scheme, as the history of the country will show, Mr. Calhoun was successful.

Let us look at this point for a few moments.

The Supreme Court was organized by an act of Congress passed on the 24th of September, 1789, by which act the court was made to consist of one Chief Justice and five associates.

The act of April 29, 1802, gave the North and South each three Judges and three circuits.

By the act of February 24, 1837, the Supreme Court was made to consist of seven judges; and the seventh circuit comprised the States of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio.

By act of 3d of March, 1837, two additional judges and Southern circuits were created, and to consist of the States of Ohio, Indiana and [illegible] South, with less than half the population, and not more than one-fourth of the business in the Supreme Court, obtained a majority of the judges.

When Mr. Tyler, by the death of Gen. Harrison, became President, and betrayed the party which elected him, by throwing himself into the arms of the disunion wing of the Democratic party, a point was gained by this faction; which they have not only never lost, but having secured the control of the succeeding administration of Mr. Polk, they have advanced with rapid strides from a small and once powerless minority, until they have for years completely controlled the Democratic organization, and changed its fundamental principles.

For the first time in the history of the Government, under Tyler's administration, the opinions of men selected for the Supreme Court on the question of slavery were made a test of their promotion to that exalted position. No man who was known to entertain views hostile to the interest and political opinions of the privileged class represented by Mr. Calhoun could be nominated, or if nominated, confirmed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. And two of the present judges—Justices Daniel of Virginia and Justice Nelson of New York—were selected by Tyler, with the approval of Mr. Calhoun, because of their reputed fidelity to this class of interest. Having secured by accident the executive branch of the government, their next step was to obtain the control of the Senate committees, especially the Judiciary Committee, to which all nominations for the Supreme Court are referred; and as a result of this policy the Judiciary Committee for the last twenty years has been completely in the hands of this faction. They recommended the confirmation of Robert C. Grier of Philadelphia, and the rejection or withdrawal by the President, if not of each of the following names, at least of such men as John M. Read, Edward Key and Geo. W. Woodward of Pennsylvania, who were severally nominated and rejected or withdrawn because of their known opposition to slavery, and their belief that Congress had the power, under the Constitution, and that it was their duty to abolish and prohibit slavery in all national territories.

How many of the best and most distinguished men have been rejected during the past twenty years, after having been nominated for seats on the Supreme Bench, the public have no means of determining, as the official action of the Senate is locked up in its sacred archives, into which the people are never permitted to look by the leaders of the Democracy, who fear being called to an account for their base betrayal of the interests and wishes of their constituents. The following are some of the names which I remember, although there are doubtless more persons who have been nominated for places on the Supreme Bench and either rejected or their names withdrawn: John C. Spencer of New York; Reuben H. Walworth, for many years Chancellor of the State of New York; Edward Key, George W. Woodward, and John M. Read of Pennsylvania; E. A. Bradford and Wm. C. Macon, of Louisiana; George Badger of North Carolina; and others, whose names I cannot now recall.

Sir, unless a man has carefully examined this subject, he cannot conceive, and even after an examination will be reluctant to come to the conclusions which I confess I have, to wit, that this Supreme Court is, as Jefferson, declared it to be, "*a subtle corps of sappers and miners, constantly working under ground to undermine the foundation of our confederated fabric.*" "*They are construing our constitution,*" he added, "*from a co-ordination of a general and special Government to a general and supreme one alone.*"

THE NEXT STEP.

The doctrine that the Constitution of the United States recognizes slavery as property, and that Congress has not the power to exclude it from the Territories, having been established, so far as the authority of the Supreme Court and the united voice of a great party can establish it, the next step in the series of aggressions and usurpations contemplated by this tribunal and the class who created and control it, is to declare that slavery cannot be lawfully excluded from any of the sovereign States of the Union; that so long as one State in the Confederacy recognizes and sanctions slaveholding, whether by her Constitution, her laws or customs, slaveholding shall be legal in the Territories, and in every State, and neither Congress, nor State, nor Territorial Legislatures shall have the power to prohibit it. It is difficult to see how it can be lawfully excluded from a Territory or State, or on what just principle the purchase and importation of slaves be declared privacy if it be true that the national Constitution recognizes slaves as property; for article six of the Constitution of the United States declares that

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the laws or Constitution of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Any legislative enactment, therefore, either by Territories or States, excluding the master with his slaves; or, if he enter a Territory or State, destroying his property by depriving him of it without compensation, must be clearly unconstitutional, as must also be the law which declares the slave trade piracy; for, if slaves are property by virtue of a constitutional provision, they are property, not only in the Territories and in all the States—Ohio as well as Missouri—but are also property in every part of the world wherever the flag of the country protects the lives and property of her citizens. * * *

The Supreme Court, however, did not dare, when deciding the Dred Scott case, to declare, in so many words, that sovereign States of this Union could not exclude slavery and prohibit its existence within their jurisdiction. The supporters of the slave power knew that the public mind of the North was not prepared for such a declaration of their purposes. They therefore preferred to take the safer course, and first secure the indorsement and acquiescence of the people in the Dred Scott decision, knowing that the logical result of that decision would legalize slavery in all the States and Territories of the Republic, notwithstanding their State Constitutions and laws might prohibit it.

WHAT JEFFERSON THOUGHT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Thomas Jefferson was one of the most earnest and able opponents of the doctrine that the court is supreme, and above all the co-ordinate departments of the Government. In a letter to William T. Barry, dated Monticello, July 2, 1822, he said:

"We already see the power installed for life, responsible to no authority, (for impeachment is not even a scarecrow,) advancing with a noiseless and steady pace to the great object of consolidation. The foundations are already deeply laid, by their decisions, for the annihilation of constitutional State rights, and the removal of every check, every counterpoise, to the engulphing power of which themselves are to make a sovereign part. If ever this vast country is brought under a single government, it will be one of the most extensive corruption, indifferent, and incapable of a wholesome care over so wide a spread of surface. This will not be borne, and you will have to choose between reformation and revolution. If I know the spirit of this country, the one or the other is inevitable. Before the canker is become inveterate, before its venom has reached so much of the body politic as to get beyond control, remedy should be applied. Let the future appointment of Judges be for four or six years, and renewable by the President and Senate. This will bring their conduct, at regular periods, under revision and probation, and may keep them in equipoise between the general and special Governments. We have erred in this point by copying England, where certainly it is a good thing to have the judges independent of a King. But we have omitted to copy their caution, also, which makes a judge removable on the address of both legislative houses. That there should be public functionaries independent of the nation, whatever may be their demerit, is a solecism, in a republic, of the first order of absurdity and inconsistency."

I must, however, close this valuable and instructive testimony, which might be multiplied indefinitely, and conclude by quoting the characteristic answers given by Franklin in the Federal Convention, when asked: "*What means would secure the best, purest and ablest men for judges?*" Franklin arose and answered: "*Immediate accountability to the people.*" He was then asked: "*What provisions were best calculated to preserve these men pure and able when placed in office?*" To which Franklin at once responded: "*Limited tenure, short periods in office, and immediate accountability to the people.*" This was Democracy in the days of Jefferson, Franklin, and Jackson. Contrast it with the Democracy of James Buchanan and the so-called Democratic party of 1860, and tell me if the doctrines of ancient Federalism and the teachings of the Administration party to-day are not identical.

GRAND RALLY AT DECATUR!

Largest Meeting of the Season!

Torch-Light Procession a Mile in Length.

[From the Illinois Journal.]

The Republicans of Macon county met in mass Convention at Decatur on Saturday, July 7th. The meeting was held in a grove near the city, and the number of persons attending it was probably not less than eight thousand. There was no limit to the enthusiasm manifested by the immense crowd, and when the Democrats of Decatur saw in it scores of Douglas men who voted for the Little Giant in 1858, they were heard to exclaim, "We give it up—Macon county will vote for Lincoln in November!"

Springfield was represented by nearly two hundred Wide Awakes, and by many others who went on their own account. The Wide Awakes from this city were under the command of Gen. Cook. It is needless for us to say that they did credit to themselves, to their place of residence and to their commander.

The Decatur Wide Awakes turned out in large force. They marched to the music of the Decatur Cornet Band, and were highly complimented for their fine appearance.

Dr. George Beaman was marshal of the day, assisted by W. G. Jones, W. P. Forbes, E. McClellan and W. J. Brown.

A high pole was raised at ten o'clock A. M., and at about one P. M. the regular exercises of the day commenced.

Judge Trumbull was the first speaker. His speech was a masterly effort. He referred at length to the delinquencies of the present National Administration, and paid particular attention to the industrious efforts of Senator Douglas to carry water on both shoulders. The speech, which consumed about an hour in its delivery, was listened to with the utmost attention, and received loud and frequent applause.

Judge Davis was the next speaker, and his speech was a perfect model in its way. It was as sound in argument as Judge Davis' legal decisions are in law; and that is saying a good deal.

Hon. Leonard Swett followed Judge Davis. It is needless for us to speak at length of Mr. Swett's speech, for our readers know that he is one of the most effective speakers in the State. He fully sustained his reputation on Saturday.

In the evening there was a brilliant torchlight display. The procession was more than a mile in length, and it has probably never been equaled since the Harrison campaign of 1840. There were in the procession nearly five hundred Wide Awakes, besides a goodly number of "Young Americans," all of whom carried torches. Many of the citizens of Decatur also carried torches on their own account. The display was certainly of the most magnificent character imaginable. A general illumination was apparently the order of the evening, and the light was nearly as bright as day.

During the evening Hon. R. J. Oglesby on behalf of the Decatur Wide Awakes, presented a gavel—made from a rail split by Mr. Lincoln in Macon county more than thirty years ago—to the Wide Awake Club of this city. Mr. Oglesby's speech was short and neat, and it was replied to in behalf of our Wide Awake Club by J. E. Rosette, Esq.

Everything connected with the meeting passed off in the most agreeable manner, and the gathering was probably the largest that has taken place since the opening of the campaign. Macon county will most assuredly cast her vote for Lincoln, Hamlin, Yates, and the entire Republican ticket, on the sixth day of November next.

THE AFRICANS AT KEY WEST.

Their Condition—The Disease Prevailing among them.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, under date June 21st, speaks of the captured Africans as follows:

"In my last I mentioned that the crews of the Wildfire and William were up before Judge Marvin, of the United States Court, on *habeas corpus*. Since then the foreign part of their crews have been discharged, as not legally answerable to the act of 1820. The United States steamer Mohawk gave them a free passage to Havana. The Americans, Stanhope, Shay and others, are in jail. Hutchinson, a New Yorker, and mate of the Wildfire, was liberated on bail. The jail at this place is small, and owned by the State, and in building it such size as it is was thought amply large to contain all the rascals indigenous to the soil, but if the process of colonizing scamps from sister States and vagabonds of all climes is to continue, Florida will have to enlarge her domicil for the comfort of its inmates.

"The negroes are getting along very well at the depot. There are many sick, and over two hundred have died, nearly all of them having been exhausted by dysentery and its sequence, dropsical effusion. The ophthalmic patients of the William are slowly recovering, and the disease has ceased to spread among them. Some are wholly blind, whilst the loss of one eye and imperfect vision pertains to many. We hear to-day that three ships are on their way to take these people back, and that by the charter party they are to arrive here by the 1st July. It is to be hoped that they will do so, and come abundantly supplied with water, an article just at this time very scarce here. The weather has been unusually hot and calm, and everything suffers much for want of rain."

The Wire Grass (Georgia) *Reporter* starts the following question regarding these negroes, to-wit:

"Whether the General Government has any legal right to introduce negroes from Africa into any of the States whose laws forbid such introduction without qualification; and if they do, whether the State authorities have not the legal right to dispose of them as provided by their statutes, the same as if introduced by an individual?"

The *Reporter* says:

"Our opinion is that the argument is decidedly on the part of the State. It has been ruled in New York that if slaves are carried there, only for transportation, they become free. If this is sound doctrine, it is also sound doctrine that if a free negro is introduced into Florida, no odds by whom, from the moment of his or her introduction, he or she becomes liable to all the laws and regulations of the State enacted in that behalf."

A Fugitive Slave Case—A Free Negro Kidnapped and Sold—Requisition from Gov. Morgan.

[From the Albany Journal, 7th.]

We learn that one George Armstrong, a free colored man, born in Jefferson county, in this State, left Watertown some three weeks since, in company with a man named Benjamin, who is a fish dealer. Nothing more was heard from George until the 5th inst., when his sister received a letter from the firm of Caruse & Miller, lawyers, of Washington City, who say that George is in jail there on the charge of being a fugitive slave. What his fortunes have been since leaving home, or how he got into his present dilemma, is unknown to his friends; though they conjecture that Benjamin may possibly have had something to do with it.

On these facts, and others of a satisfactory nature, being made known to Governor Morgan, he at once caused to be made out the necessary papers and credentials, to authorize and empower Mr. Haddock of Watertown, to proceed to Washington to procure the liberation of this free colored man, imprisoned for no other crime, it would appear, than that of being black.

"The Noble Richardson."

The Douglas movement, in this region, has not even reached the dignity of a respectable "fizzle." There has been a meeting in Faneuil Hall, at which Richardson of Illinois, Samuels of Iowa, and others spoke. Richardson said he considered himself as fit for President as Abe Lincoln. This is a case in which, (to parody the remark made by the old lady about herself and St. Paul) the people and Richardson differ. Samuels endeavored to explain Squatter Sovereignty, but found himself in wandering mazes lost. A principal topic of both speakers was the overpowering abilities and great public services of Mr. Oliver Stevens, one of the Boston delegates to the Democratic Conventions. The hope was expressed that Mr. Stevens might be elected to Congress.—*Boston Letter, in N. Y. Tribune.*

The Great Eastern.

A New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* thinks that the Yankees were not all born on this side of the Atlantic:

I suppose the Yankee nation is fond of money. But a visit to the Leviathan will show any one that if the nation on board this ship are our progenitors, we came honestly by our love of money. To say nothing of the enormous price demanded for admission—a demand for money meets you on all sides. The man who shows you up or down, expects his fee. The six Brass Band performers have written on their music, "For sale." A table spread with paper, pictorials, vignettes, and other British and royal articles, make one open their eyes with the smartness of the charge. The pantry butler who asks you to "Walk in," shows you the china plate, into which your predecessor has dropped his coin.

The "Holy Stone" Humbug.

The discovery at Newark of a stone on which there is an inscription in Hebrew characters, was noticed yesterday. An examination of the copies made of the mysterious writing aforesaid leaves no room to doubt as to its actual nature; and the discoverer need not be at the trouble to transport his "sacred" treasure to this city, as has been proposed, in order to a final solution. The "holy stone" is an unmitigated hoax, practiced by some idle youth upon the too credulous investigator of the mysteries of the old "fort" at Newark. The Hebrew characters used in this inscription are modern, having been made only about 250 years. Had the author of this trick been better informed, he would undoubtedly have selected the ancient characters, making his device at least a temporary puzzle. His selection of the modern style has spared the excitement of even nine days' wonder.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Romantic Story Confirmed.

We publish in another part of the *Evening Post*, an article from the Chicago *Herald*, in which it is stated that Henry Jumperts, the alleged murderer of Miss Werner, whose body was found in a barrel about a year ago, has fallen heir to a large estate.

The following note from the Prussian Consul in this city is confirmatory of the statement:

NEW YORK, July 5, 1860.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

"I have received a dispatch with reference to an inheritance due to the brothers Henry and Franz Jumpertz, with intimation that they might be found in Chicago. In consequence, I sent the papers to Greenbaum Brothers, on 21st June, but have not yet heard from them.

"J. W. SCHMIDT."

MOTHER AND CHILD DROWNED.—On the 28th ult., Mrs. Stahl, wife of George Stahl, of Greenville, Bond county, in this State, and her little son, about two and a half years of age, were found drowned in a cistern adjoining her house. It is supposed that the child fell into the cistern, and that the mother, in endeavoring to rescue it also fell in, and both perished. Mr. Stahl was absent from home.

☞ Heenan, and Dan Rice, the showman, are both Democrats. They are respectively the strongest and most active members of that party.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A decree is said to have been signed by Garibaldi confiscating all the property of the Sicilian Jesuits.

—The Democratic party avows its determination of preserving the Union. Can they do it in their great fix?

—The damage occasioned by the bombardment of Palermo is estimated by the journals of that place at more than 50,000,000 of ounces—£10,250,000.

—Frank Pierce being for Breckinridge strongly, is at sword points with most of the New Hampshire politicians. He lives in Concord but we fear not in harmony.

—It is a very common opinion that the Douglasites have a hard road to travel, and all must agree that the other wing will have a hard *Lane* to row.

—An exchange says that "the Democratic party lies at the point of death." This is only another instance of the strength of the ruling passion.

—Dr. Wallace is lecturing to the people of Wisconsin on the density of air. His labor is useless. Every one in that State knows by experience how hard it is to raise the wind.

—Going to Abraham's bosom is a consummation of life devoutly to be wished. But a Connecticut orator seeing the popular enthusiasm for Lincoln, thinks that Abraham has got into the bosom of the people.

COOLIES IN HAVANA.—A letter from that city says: "We already begin to see idle and worthless Chinese in our streets in too large numbers for the safety of property. In Havana and suburbs, at this time we have between 38,000 and 39,000 free negroes; about 37,000 slaves; and 92,000 to 93,000 white persons,—all told, nearly 169,000."

AMERICAN ENDURANCE.—It is a common remark of persons coming to the states, that it is a rare thing to hear children cry. A boy will tumble upon the sidewalk and receive a severe contusion; he jumps up and runs off laughing as if nothing were the matter.

At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Bacon stated as a singular fact worthy of attention, that Americans never groan when wounded in battle. Major General Gaines told him this, and said that he had heard so from Gen. Stark, and other generals of the revolution. They always knew when there were screams and groans after a volley, that the British had the worst of it. He desired to have this put in print; he thought the same power of enduring pain without any external manifestation which existed in the aborigines, had descended to their successors in the country. It seems to be the result of climate.

—Senator Wigfall thinks there are only six men in the South who would go into Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, to wit: H. Winter Davis, Reverdy Johnson, John Minor Botts, Sam Houston, Pierre Soule and John Bell. There is one more, and as the Senator is so modest as not to name him, we'll supply the hiatus. *It is the noble Senator himself!*—*Baltimore Patriot.*

—We regret to hear of General Houston's declining health. One of his ankles has given way and he has to go about upon a crutch. Significant enough of his Presidential prospects. He persists in running and will carry Texas—his only political crutch left.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A POPULAR CANDIDATE.—In 1843 Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, the Douglas non-intervention Slave Code candidate for Vice President, was a candidate for Congress in one of the districts of Georgia, against A. H. Stevens, and was badly beaten by him. In 1853 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor in the same State, and was elected by only 510 majority, though the Democrats had over 18,000 majority the year before!

—Farewells are very often sadly spoken, but we doubt whether any but office seekers shed tears over the recent *parting* at Baltimore.

—So long as Democracy has the sway, the true position is Op-position.

—No youngster ever thought he was doing wrong in marrying, though at the same time he knew his purpose was a-miss.

—It is useless to talk so patriotically about the great American heart, when so much more interest is taken in the great American stomach.

A Pure Douglas Electoral Ticket.

In answer to a multitude of letters (which we are utterly unable to publish,) demanding a pure Douglas electoral ticket in this State, pledged against the Disunionists, headed by Breckinridge and Lane, we are authorized to state that Richard J. Haldeman, Esq., the member from Pennsylvania of the National Democratic Committee, appointed by the regular National Democratic Convention, will, under instructions from that Committee, address letters to the different candidates for electors, appointed by the Reading Convention, demanding of them an explicit answer whether they are in favor of the nomination of Douglas and Johnson, for President and Vice President. If they shall refuse to answer, or shall answer in favor of the Disunionists, then their names will be stricken from the roll, and others substituted. We are also desired to state that it is intended to call a Democratic State Convention—whether a delegate or a mass Convention hereafter to be determined—which body will proceed to fill any and all vacancies on the electoral ticket. It ought to gratify the friends of Judge Douglas to know that he, himself, cordially sustains the policy of having no connection, direct or indirect, with the Disunionists; that he desires above all, and most of all, to maintain the position in which he has been placed by his record and his nomination, and also that he can enter into no coalition with Disunionists in the Free States, who insulted and degraded those gallant men in the Southern States now fighting for the National Democracy and for the old fashioned principles of the Democratic party, against a banded oligarchy intent alone upon the destruction of the Union. No TRUE FRIEND *of Douglas in Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, can touch an electoral ticket which contains upon it the single name of a Breckinridge Disunionist. Even one out of the twenty-seven electors would disgrace a Douglas ticket, precisely as a single drop of subtle poison thrown into a goblet of pure and crystal water might render the whole a deathly potion.*—*Philadelphia Press.*

Lieut. Governor.

The Third Congressional Convention, at the time that it renominated Hon. Owen Lovejoy, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we suggest to the State Central Committee that a Convention be called to meet during the month of August, at Springfield, to fill the vacancy now existing on our State Ticket, occasioned by the declination of F. A. Hoffman, Esq., and that arrangements be made under the direction of said Committee for a grand mass meeting on that occasion.

INDEPENDENT.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, writing on Friday last says:

"Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, is gazetted for a Breckenridge ratification meeting in Baltimore to-night. He was one of the many candidates for the Vice Presidency, proposed by the Douglas interest as a propitiation for the South, and really encouraged the overtures. Certainly he was counted with confidence as attached to that side of the question."

GOOD.—At Baltimore, when David Todd, of Ohio, took the chair vacated by Caleb Cushing, he declared he was a Democrat from Josh. Giddings' District, and that he had been fighting that old Abolitionist, in defence of Southern rights, more than thirty years!!!

"Well, hoss," bawled out a waw from Alabama, "I don't think you hurt him much."

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THIS WARM WEATHER
Van Schaack
Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great stock of Stoves, Furnaces, and Heaters.
CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron,
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons,
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole,
LAUNDRY STOVES, for 17 Irons,
TAILOR'S HEATERS, for 3 and 6 Irons.
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnace,
Cheap, Convenient, Valuable.
Bakes, Broils, Roasts and Heats Flat Irons [illegible]
General Dealers in Housekeeping Articles, [illegible]
47 .... STATE STREET ....
ja5d46-3m

225 - LAKE STREET. - 225
Corner Franklin.
"HOTSPUR,"
Large Oven Air Tight
Cooking Stove!
For Wood or Coal, and adapted to country or city use, the best, surpassing all other cooking inventions in its superior operation and practical economy. Just received by
THOMAS GEORGE,
225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin.
WINSHIP'S
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators.
ICE BOXES, WATER COOLERS,
MASSER'S 5 MINUTE CREAM FREEZERS,
Pumps, Garden Engines, Rubber Hose, Weather Strips, Wooden and Willow Ware generally.
Plain and Tin Ware at Wholesale and Retail.
JAPANNED WARE;
Tea and Grocers' Canisters, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Cheese Falls, &c.; old ware re-japanned.
Sitting, Plunge, and Shower Baths.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
KITCHEN UTENSILS:
Stoves, Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Ventilators and Registers, Tin and Sheet-Iron Work. Plumbing and Jobbing done promptly. Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, &c. at small [illegible]
Thomas George,
225 LAKE-ST. - - COR. FRANKLIN.
my1c226-3m

ICE PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS,
AND JELLY CANS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
At the City Crockery Store of
BOWEN BROTHERS,
NO. 72 .... LAKE STREET .... NO. 72
my11

SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
191 SOUTH WATER STREET, 191
Have now in store a very large stock of
GROCERIES
which we offer to Purchasers at a very
SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST!!
OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
And all other Articles
USUALLY KEPT IN A GROCERY [illegible]
COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE
GROCERIES
Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices.
SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
my16c440-3m 191 South Water street.

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
The only Freezer constructed on scientific principles, with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. The [illegible] hastens the freezing of the cream—the other [illegible] fast as frozen.
The most rapid in freezing, with the least quantity of ice. The most economical in cost, as it is the most durable in structure. For sale at
VAN SCHAACK'S,
47 - - - State Street - - - 47
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

CLOSING OUT SALE
CONTINUED.
T. B. CARTER,
Will offer, REGARDLESS OF COST,
His entire stock of
Dress & Fancy Goods
GREAT BARGAINS may be had by an early selection from this finely assorted stock.
136 - - LAKE STREET. - - 136

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS
At $23.75 per Hundred.
P. PALMER,
132, 134 & 136 .... LAKE STREET .... 132, 134 & 136
my1c0-ly

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles [illegible] to be found at the DURYEE & FORSYTH [illegible] featuring Company's Western Depot
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand,
HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE, PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, [illegible] full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.
The Company will sell at the lowest [illegible] and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

HOLLINGSWORTH'S PATENT
EXCELSIOR HYDRAULIC
Circulating Self Draft Furnace.
THIS Furnace can now be seen in model at the [illegible] [illegible] The undersigned will commence the manufacture of these Furnaces at once, and all orders for [illegible] will be promptly attended to, and in all cases
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Will also sell State and County Rights at [illegible] by favor the purchaser.
ly6-12-sodz BROWN & HOLLINGSWORTH.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS,
90 . . Clark Street . . 90
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded [illegible] two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals,
GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Apply at Music Store, 90 South Clark street.

RICHMOND & CO.
Agents for the
New York Central R.R., Cleveland & Pittsburgh R.R., Troy & Erie [illegible] Troy and Western Lines on the Erie Canal,
[illegible]
FOURTEEN FIRST CLASS PROPELLERS,
Will contract freight at the lowest rates to and from all principal points East, via steam on the Lakes and [illegible] between Buffalo and Albany.
Also, freight contracted to and from
PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA
at Lower Rates than by any other route.
Office No. 1 Clark, cor. South Water [illegible]
jy9c71-4m

100,000 HAM SACKS,
ASSORTED SIZES
For sale at
Corn Exchange Bag Factory,
HART, AUSTIN & CO.,
107 South Water street.

Special Notices.

Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla.
One Twenty-five Cent Box of Brandreth's Pills is equivalent to contain more pure Sarsaparilla than any dollar bottle of Sarsaparilla. All who are using Sarsaparilla, let them substitute Brandreth's Pills, and take one each night. The effect will be found superior to the bottled article. A box of the Lore American Pills are warranted equal to two dollar bottles of Sarsaparilla. Try one of these Pills, whose active ingredient is alkaloid of Sarsaparilla. Take one pill every third day, you who are now using Sarsaparilla, or any other tonic remedies. Drop all these for thirty days and use these pills in the place thereof for that time. The cost will be fifty cents, and their worth a thousand dollars. Principal office, 294 Canal st., New York.
Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 49 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. jy2-3m

P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters.
They Impart Strength; They Annihilate Pain.
These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive coagulated impurities of the system. Should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. The retain their active properties when other plasters are useless, and where applied PAIN CANNOT EXIST. Every family should have them. One size cloth, three sizes on leather. Samples sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cts.
PARK'S PATENT ROBUR PRICKLY PLASTERS, Are sold by ALL DEALERS from 1 to 1½ DIMES.
BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York. Sold Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st., and by Druggists generally. mh16d615-6m

Every Summer the demand for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters increases. It is found to be the only certain preservation of bodily strength during a period when the atmosphere is calculated to induce a feeling of lassitude and indigestion. The worst cases of Diarrhœa and dissentery give way to its potent influence. Innumerable persons who are now alive and well, must thank the discoverer of this preparation that they have not been swept away in the harvest of death. The Bitters is recommended by the best physicians in the land. This is the best evidence of its real value, because, as a general thing, they will not speak a word in favor of advertised preparations. They have been compelled to acknowledge the claims of this Bitters upon the community. Sold by druggists. jy3-2w

Beware of the volcanic dyes that singe the hair, poison the blood, and change the color of the skin.
DR. CHILTON,
Chemist to the Croton Board, the head of his profession, HAS ANALYZED CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE; and declares that
THIS MATCHLESS DYE
contains no particle of deleterious matter. Hair of any obnoxious color is INSTANTLY CHANGED to black or any shade of brown. Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York.
je25-lm JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Dead Shot for Bed Bugs.—The neatest and most reliable exterminator in use. Faithfully applied, it remains one year a trap ready set for these noxious tormentors of our nightly rest.
THE LIGHTNING FLY KILLER.
Destroys Flies instantly. Every sheet will kill a quart. Commence early and the house may be kept clear of flies all Summer. Both articles for sale by the Druggists everywhere. Send for a sample sheet.
L. L. DUTCHER & SON,
St. Albans, Vt., Proprietors.
Sold by all good druggists. je18c297-lm

Health and Pure Blood are Inseparable.—Recollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb will so surely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases Pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.
These Pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so tried with their constitutions that they think medicine cannot help them; let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to these MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS were deemed fabulous. The public has been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discover. Yet acts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine. Sold by all medicine dealers. jel5-lm

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, the oldest and best remedy for Exterminating RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS and GARDEN INSECTS.
Principal Depot 412 Broadway, New York.
Sold by druggists everywhere. my28c10-3m

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES and LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
F. S. LANDON, Agent. ap27c60-Ilawly

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswa it date manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these choice productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mh14b-6m

Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; which many persons suppose to be the real title of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions, we have all our Corks Branded thus:
CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.
Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Springs.
† Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros.; J. H. Reed & Co.; Fenton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase GENUINE Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.
my7c91-4m

"BOKER'S BITTERS."
For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and unrivaled, NOTWITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of medical Faculties in Europe, they have also here been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," and it is confident felt that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits.
For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent.
L. FUNKE, JR.,
my11-c811-3m No. 91 Front street, New York.

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:
BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.
Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect.
The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statement. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.
The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.
BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure and profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, for the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

H. KNAPP, M. D.
FORMERLY OF NEW YORK.
Can be consulted, either personally or by letter, in regard to all diseases, which he treats with unprecedented success, in a new system. He cures Chronic Cases of Disease which have been pronounced incurable by the medical faculty generally, such as Nervous and Neuralgic Affections, Diseases of Women, All Forms of Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Skin Diseases, Cancerous and Tubercular Affections, including Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, the Diseases of Children, &c.
He has had an extensive practice and wonderful success in the treatment of
CANCERS,
which he cures without the knife.
N. B.—The Dr. does not promise to cure all stages of Disease. While the Disease is curable, if taken in season, all cases are not. Your case may be curable this week, but not next—to-day, not to-morrow; hence, the danger of delay.
Consultation free. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
OFFICE 178 SO. CLARK STREET,
ap9c-90-1y Cor. Clark and Monroe-sts., Chicago, Ill.

Business Cards.

P. HOFFMANN,
Mechanical Draughtsman and Constructor,
101 Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. All kinds of work constructed and explained; working and working drawings of every kind of machinery, Locomotives, Sugar-mills, Warehouses, Iron and wooden Bridges, buildings, etc. etc. Drawings and Models for Patent Office, Patterns of machinery, etc. carefully executed and warranted. jy5-1m

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
20 - Dearborn Street, - 20
GEO. PAYSON .... WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co., [illegible] Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; [illegible] Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & [illegible] Andrews, Esq. Pres. Board of Control, [illegible] Columbus, O.; [illegible] Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; [illegible] Buffalo. ja29-ly

HENRY A. KAUFFMAN,
DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY,
And County Constable,
Office, No. 48 [illegible] street, (up-stairs,)
CHICAGO, ILL.
Collections promptly attended to. my19c9-ly

S. K. DOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 1, Methodist Block,
Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois.
my7c0-ly

MELVILLE W. FULLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
No. 1 Methodist Block,
Southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts. my1c50-3m

STARK & ISHAM,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Room 4—50 Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.
JAS. L. STARK, JR. .... EDW. S. ISHAM.

STILES & DEAN,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Room No. 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
S. & D. will attend to all business pertaining to their profession, in the several Courts of the City and County.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO Doggett, Bassett & Hills, M. D. Gilman & Co., Joseph B. Doggett, Esq., Savage, Keith & Co., Jas. Larmon, Esq., Hodges & Co., J. R. Mitchell, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; Hon. A. Underwood, Wells River, Vt.; Voss Brothers, New Orleans, La.; Nathaniel Harris, Esq., Providence, R. I.; [illegible] Boston, Mass.; Henry D. Bassett, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Fisher & Chapin, do.; Potter, Nute, White & Bayley, do.; Wm. Read Dean, Esq., do.
E. B. STILES. [ap16'60-ly] WM. ROSCOE DEAN.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27.56-ly

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NO. 130 CLARK STREET,
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.
[dec8 '59-ly]

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 75 Chestnut, North Side,
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. [jal-ly-v135] CALVIN C. BURT.

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL Estate in Chicago or well improved Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties in sums of not less than one thousand dollars for five years at ten per cent per annum.
HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
ja20-c811-1m Bankers, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN in sums of from $500 to $1,500 on Real Estate in this city, or on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB,
je15c374-1m No. 80 Dearborn street—Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
OR ON
GOOD IMPROVED FARMS in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE, & Co.,
my26-c443-3m 121 Lake street, Chicago; Room No. 8

MONEY LOANED
ON
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES,
AT THE
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
NO. 63 CLARK STREET.
Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts
City Scrip wanted. my28c456-3m

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND,
And all other Countries in Europe.
The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1.0.0 and upwards.
Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates.
Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets. Business paper discounted. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
British Consulate,
ap15c11-6m Custom House Building, 18 S. Lasalle st

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO
ERNST PRUSSING,
DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.
Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.
NO. 6 .... LARMON BLOCK .... NO. 6
no14-ly N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
ja1-ly

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
ap18 ly c935 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between William Woods and Charles H. Barnes, under the style of "Woods & Barnes," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. H. Barnes will settle the accounts and business of the late firm.
Notice!
Each partner will continue the Produce and Commission business, on his own account, at the old stand, No. 141 Kinzie street. WILLIAM WOODS.
CHAS. H. BARNES.
Chicago, July 5, 1860. jy6-1wz

THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of HEYWORTH, BRIERLY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. O. Heyworth will sign the firm name in settlement.
J. O. HEYWORTH,
J. F. BRIERLY.
Chicago, June 26, 1860.—je28,1mz.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS,
Practical Optician,
78 .... SOUTH CLARK STREET ....
Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glass inserted into old frames.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, the Oculist and Aurist, No. 124 Randolph street, three doors east of Clark, Chicago, Ill. Dr. U. is a regular Physician of the Old School, and has devoted his entire professional lifetime to Opthalmic and Aural Surgery, giving sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, and now stands unequalled by any Specialist for his science, skill and success. Dr. U.'s operations upon the Eye and Ear, many of which were of difficult and dangerous character, and all of which have been performed with complete success has attracted patients from all parts of the Union and given him a reputation as an eminent and skillful operator never before attained by any specialist on the Continent. A treatise on the Eye and Ear which will contain over four hundred pages is being prepared and will shortly appear. Prescriptions sent to patients at a distance, where Surgical operations are not required. mh1-ly-daw

For Pike's Peak.

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS.
Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally.
Agent for St. Louis Shot.
Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder.
ap2,y GEO. T. ABBEY, 138 Lake street.

FOR THE GOLD MINES.
CHAS. A. EATON, Agent,
[SUCCESSOR TO P. EATON & CO.,]
SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 86 Lake st.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—
DENTISTS,
[illegible] .... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO, ... [illegible]
Post Office Box 3329.
I. C. FULLER .... [oc8-c607-ly] .... WM. ALBAUGH.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.
WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF
JONES & WHITE,
(S. B. BINGHAM, MANAGER,)
103 . . Randolph Street . . 103
Constantly Furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled
PORCELAIN TEETH,
(awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe,) Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash. ao6c97-6m

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE,
For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetizing sauce, invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion.
OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.
"We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—The Lancet.
"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—Observer.
"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place one very table."—Atlas.
Sole Agents for the United States,
GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton st., New York,
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Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.		Trains Arrive.	
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.			
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.	
7.30 P. M.		8.00 P. M.	
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.			
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.	
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.	
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.			
7.00 A. M.		8.00 A. M.	
7.35 P. M.		8.30 P. M.	
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.			
9.45 A. M.		6.00 A. M.	
9.30 P. M.		6.00 P. M.	
DIXON AIR LINE.			
9.45 A. M.		5.30 A. M.	
9.40 P. M.		5.00 P. M.	
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.			
9.15 A. M.		5.55 A. M.	
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.	
4.15 P. M.	Mendota Accommodation		
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.			
6.35 A. M.		9.00 A. M.	
8.35 P. M.		9.00 P. M.	
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.			
9.15 A. M.		5.50 A. M.	
9.15 P. M.		6.45 P. M.	
5.30 P. M.	Joliet Accommodation.		
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.			
9.00 A. M.		6.10 A. M.	
9.00 P. M.		7.30 P. M.	
4.45 P. M.	Wilmington Accommodation.		
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.			
9.45 A. M.		5.15 A. M.	
9.30 P. M.		6.45 P. M.	
5.00 P. M.	Janesville Acc.	12.55	P. M.
MILWAUKEE.			
9.45 A. M.		1.35 P. M.	
9.00 P. M.		6.45 P. M.	
5.25 P. M.	Waukegan Accommodation.		

Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

THE LINCOLN WEDGE.

TUNE—*Nagg's Lauder.*

(Respectfully dedicated to Gen. Clark, of the Burlington, Vt., *Times*.)

The Democratic log is laid,
For Lincoln's wedge to split it;
See how the op'ning rive was made,
The moment Abram hit it.

CHORUS—Then drive the wedge, my jolly boys,
We'll split the log, "by thunder;"
Let's cheer "Old Abe" with heart and voice,
Till Democrats give under.)

See how the Democrats are led
Brave Lincoln in his splitting;
Douglas pulls with giant feet—
Breck does the silence hitting.

Pettit pulls right, and Breck the left,
While Lincoln's wedge is driving;
And now, alas, 'tis fairly reft—
To join, 't were useless striving.

We grant the stuff is much decayed,
Well split the log in pieces,
But when by Abe in rails 'tis laid,
'Twill dry in different stations.

Each Democratic rail can then,
Freed from its rot and harm, boys,
Be safely used by honest men,
To fence the gen'ral farm, boys.

Then let Republicans unite,
With vig'rous blows to drive it;
Democracy's the log in sight,—
Ho! Lincoln's wedge will rive it.

THE DESTRUCTION AT BALTIMORE.

The slayer came down like a wolf on the fold,
With pockets all minus of silver and gold;
And the whites of his eyes gleamed like stars on the sea,
Where Patapsco rolled up like deep Galilee.

Like leaves of the forest when summer is green,
A host in the morning with banners were seen;
Like leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown,
That host in the evening lay withered and strown.

For the angel of discord came riding the blast,
And breathed on the motley band as he passed;
When the blood of Democracy hastened to chill,
And its heart but once heaved, and forever was still.

The steed, Squatter Sovereignty, fell to the grass,
And his limbs grew as marble, his eyes turned to glass,
And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf,
And cold as the spray on the rock-beaten surf.

And there lay the rider, distorted and pale,
With the dew on his brow, and the rust on his mail;
The shops were soon silent,—the whisky alone,
The streets all deserted, and delegates gone.

A thousand officials now send up a wail,
For their idols are broke in the temple of Baal;
And their jolly old party, so boasted and vast,
Has fell at the hands of a negro at last.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Details by the Ætna.

WRECK OF THE MALABAR.

GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY—NARROW ESCAPE OF LORD ELGIN AND BARON GROS.

The London *Times* of the 22d ultimo comes to us with full details of the wreck of the steamer Malabar, near Ceylon. Among those on board the vessel were the English and French ministers to China, Lord Elgin and Baron Gros. The Malabar was an iron-built ship of 1,080 tons, and just five years old. She was built in five compartments. The disaster took place in Galle harbor, Ceylon, on the 22d of May:

THE SQUALL.

About half-past two o'clock the Malabar's commander, Capt. Grainger, goes to his cabin for a change of clothes. He is hardly there, when, suddenly and without a moment's notice, comes a terrific squall from the northeast. It sweeps across the bay, and strikes the Malabar on her port side, causing her to heel completely over. The mooring hawser snaps, and she swings round head to wind, completely reversing her former position. Then comes a shock which shakes the vessel from stem to stern; a second, which brings the saloon skylight crashing into the cabin. Again, again, again, and lamp after lamp is shivered to pieces. We are on the reef and the rocks are smashing in our plates one after another. Capt. Grainger is on the bridge—the engineer at his post, but the steam is not up, and the ship crashes and crunches with every swell. The pumps are sounded, and give three feet and a half water in the after compartment. Five minutes later and five feet are announced. Our position is most critical; not a boat alongside—not one of the ship's boats ready for launching. Before us is the bay with its roaring swell; behind, at four hundred yards distance, the fort, with the sea dashing over the rocks which jut into the water and breaking in tremendous spray right against the parapet wall. The wind still keeps from the north; if it does not shift, but a few minutes and all will be over. Hold on by the anchor—let it drag but six feet and the engine compartment will be smashed to pieces.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The squall, however, abates and the vessel swings clear of the reef. But a new danger appears. The compartments are filling fast, and she is visibly settling by the stern. The water rushes into the tunnel and indicates seven feet in the hold. Unless steam be got up, down she must go, stern first, in a very few minutes. A panic seizes some—happily but a few—of the passengers. A rush is made to the boats. If they be launched the Lascar crew will refuse to work, and in the general rush they will be sunk or stove in. Quietly seated on the poop, Lord Elgin is conversing with his usual tranquility. Some few days before our arrival he remarked to me that Galle was an unpropitious place for him, as there he first heard the news of the Indian mutiny in 1857. "*Absit omen*" was my reply; but in the very height of the crash, amid the howling wind and the hissing sea, he asks if I remember what he told me about Galle. Baron Gros nobly seconds his colleague. He is cool and collected, as though walking on the Boulevards, and England and France were never more worthily represented than by their two ambassadors, who set an example to every one. The panic is but of short duration. The crowds are shamed by the quiet courage of the chiefs. Twenty-five minutes have elapsed, and Mr. Bailey, the Peninsular and Oriental agent, with Mr. Janty, the acting harbor-master, comes on board, and now the steam is up, the chief engineer having poured gallon after gallon of oil on the coals to quicken the action. A rumor is spread that the captain is going out to sea. In truth, that was his first idea. The vessel is provided with powerful pumps, which can only be worked when the engines are going. There is no room in the harbor to steam ahead, and the captain trusts he can keep her afloat outside with the pumps, and so save ship and cargo. All hope is soon destroyed by the fearful rapidity with which the water rises. The chief engineer rushes on deck. "In the name of God, captain, don't proceed to sea; we are in a sinking state. Beach her at once." But the rumor gains ground, and some of the passengers pester Lord Elgin with vain requests: "Will not your Lordship order the boats to be lowered?" "Will you not protest against going to sea?" "Will you not speak to the captain?"

Lord Elgin steadily refuses to interfere with the captain in the discharge of his duty, but sends Colonel Crealock with a message—"Lord Elgin presents his compliments and wishes to know if you are going to sea." "Going to sea! we are going down." And so we are, and that visibly. Still not a boat alongside, the cargo boats having disappeared after the first bump. The quartermasters are at the helm, which they have never quitted during the wildest confusion. "Heave at the anchor." "Cheerily, men, cheerily." They work with a will, and, God be thanked, at the first revolution of the engines the screw drives her ahead. The bilge injection is set to work, but the water gains rapidly. It is up to her stern ports. The saloon and cabins are full. She is sinking fast. Will she live across the bay and reach the sandy beach? Mr. Loch, Lord Elgin's private secretary, served in the navy in early life. He goes to the captain, and asks leave to prepare one of the quarter boats for lowering, so that if we sink in crossing there may be a chance of saving the women. Permission is readily granted, and Mr. Loch, Colonel Crealock, and a few others soon have the boat ready for launching. Now we are off. The stern sinks lower and lower. "Keep your eye on the mast," quietly remarked an old sailor to me: "I don't expect we shall get across, and if we sink it may be above water." At length we reached the sand. Let go the anchors. She swings, and the order is given to go astern; but at the first revolution the engines are brought up standing. The broken hawser is round the screw! Had it twisted the other way, we could never have gone ahead. We veer cable, and she is quietly beached on the sand, stern first. It is high time. A little longer and the water is in the engine room. The ship's boats are now lowered. So great is the swell that to lie alongside is a work of danger. There are some twenty vessels in port, but two only send boats. The first (English) is swamped in the heavy surf. The other (French) gets under the ladder and fills, but were active, and quickly bale her out. Both have their skippers on board. Let their names be recorded, for they well deserve it. The Englishman is Peter Union, commanding the Bark Waverley, of Newcastle. The Frenchman is Ch. Messemaecher, Captaine au Long Cours, and his ship is the Paul Auguste, of Dunkirk.

Lord Elgin and Baron Gros despatched Mr. Loch and the Comte de Bastard to thank them in the name of their respective governments. But we must return to the wreck, where all is prepared for having the women. During the whole scene, midst the wildest excitement, the ladies behave most nobly. No shriek is heard, and, though a few tears are shed, there is neither confusion nor dismay. To get them into the boats is no easy matter, but happily it is concluded without accident, the boat receiving them on the starboard, another on the port quarter. Push off, land them quickly, and return to the ship. But here are two men on the starboard gangway attempting to escape in the women's boat, which is full enough already. The officer on duty pushes them back, but they are not to be repulsed. They slip past him, and leap, the first for the stern, where he tumbles among the ladies and nearly capsizes the boat; the second for the bow, which he misses, and takes a header right into the water. There I should have left him, but the sailors are more compassionate, and haul him in, quite drenched and half killed with fright. Neither of these men is English or French—the first is an American skipper, the second a Dutch engineer. And now boats arrive from the shore, and the Governor's barge is among them. But Lord Elgin will not quit the vessel until every passenger is saved. One after another he sees them over the side, and at length steps into the barge with Baron Gros, the *attachés* of the two Embassies and the writer of this letter. We look at the stern, which is all but level with the water, and cease to wonder at the narrow escape of Mr. Gifford, one of the passengers. He went to his cabin to recover something for his wife. A sea dashed through the port, filled the cabin, closed the door, and but for the venetian blinds, which gave egress for the water into the saloon, he would have been drowned like a rat in a hole. We pull for the jetty, where the Ambassadors land, sorely shorn of their glory, but having shown under the most trying circumstances a rare example of courage and steadfastness.

THE LOSSES.

Both Lord Elgin and Baron Gros have lost their credentials, their instructions, and all their more important papers. Lord Elgin's orders of the Thistle and Bath lie "full fathoms five." Baron Gros is minus a very considerable sum he took out in specie for the expenses of his mission, and a large service of plate.—Two newly married couples have lost their *trousseaux*, their presents, and the home reminiscences given to the ladies before starting on their distant journey. But one portmanteau has been saved by either. Among the mails lost were those for Singapore, Java and Penang.

The Malabar had on board 1,080 boxes of bullion, worth nearly £300,000; 725 chests of opium, worth upwards of £100,000, of which 216 have been recovered from the forehold.—The remainder are aft and cannot be reached. The ship herself cannot be replaced for less than £60,000, and the rest of the cargo and passenger's baggage will swell the total loss to half a million sterling. The whole of the bullion will most probably be recovered, but the salvage dues will be very considerable. Divers have arrived from Colombo, with a view of seeing what they can save.

ITEMS FROM NAPLES.

It is said that Generals Lanza, Letizia, Salzano and Catoldo—all men disgraced after their ignominious return from Palermo—are to be tried by court martial under the Presidency of Lieutenant General the Marquis Delcaretto.—Colonna is the only general excepted. Among other charges against them is the rather singular one that the three thousand bombshells fired upon Palermo were charged half with clay or common earth, and half with powder—these officers pocketing the money value of the difference.

Bread and maccaroni have increased in price at Palermo. Much misery was said to prevail, and that can be comprehended since Palermo has been now for several months in a state of crisis. A promise has been given that bread shall be distributed to the poor, but no one can say whether the money would hold out long.

Affairs do not appear to be in a more favorable position at Naples. Stagnation in commerce and a general feeling of uneasiness and mistrust have caused provisions to rise in price. The people, letters state, were beginning to murmer. Three Russian steamers laded with corn on government account had arrived from Odessa. Bread was sold at a reduced price to the poor, but the purchase of it generally led to disputes, the last comers fearing that the supply would be exhausted if they remained quiet to take their turn. A police guard was stationed at the shops, but even that precaution was insufficient to prevent scenes of uproar.

THE FEELING IN NAPLES.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of June 26:

"I think that the Court are fully persuaded of the dangers of the position, and every one must feel the deepest sympathy for the young, attractive and right-minded Princess whose misfortune it is to be Queen of Naples. There can be no doubt that she has continually, though vainly, struggled against a system of government which has brought ruin on the family. Prayers have been ordered '*pro Rege*' during mass, and a fast twice a week has been enjoined on the clergy for the King in danger.

"A yet more significant fact, on which you may depend, is that the Jesuits have sent their pupils home, assigning as a reason the insecurity of their position, and the Jesuit Fathers have prepared lay dresses. The work of plunder has not yet begun in Naples, but symptoms of what it has been in Sicily may be daily seen in Caserta. I have already mentioned this, but take one fact: An officer, whose name I suppress, bought, a few days since, twelve silver posate (a fork and a spoon form a posata) of a soldier for twenty-six ducats, £4 6s. 8d. 'I have scruples about it,' said the officer, 'but if I had not bought others would.' I hear also of diamonds and other precious articles being sold for a song. Seeing, then, the probability, or possibility, of such events here, I would ask a question which I have already put—whether, in the event of a government being powerless to maintain order, or anxious to promote disorder, the united forces of the several fleets in the bay are not called upon to interfere in the interests of humanity?"

THE ROYAL FAMILY COUNCIL AT NAPLES.

[Paris Correspondence of the London Star, June 25.]

The determination hinted at as having been adopted at the family council of Naples is a tradition of the forgotten politics of 1820. The idea originated with one of the King's uncles, and is said to have met with the entire concurrence of the whole family. If things should reach their last extremity, the King would retire either to London or Vienna, naming either the Prince de Trani or the Prince de Syracuse as Regent in his stead—to swear a constitution and every liberal institution demanded by the people. The King, still under the delusions which his father cherished, insists upon the option of returning to Naples some fine day "when tranquility shall be restored," and claiming the right of supporting or abolishing the constitution framed by his Lieutenant, according to his own good will and pleasure. As this condition, however, would not influence the present, and belongs to an uncertain future, it will not affect the resolution to which the King is being driven by the most urgent solicitations of his relatives. Meanwhile the whole of the Generals in command at Palermo during the siege are to be judged by a commission, presided over by no less a personage than the famous Delcarretto. Colonna is the only one whom this decision has not reached; all the other Generals have been ordered to Ischia, where they remain till the sitting of the commission.

The principal liberal journals of France and North Italy, as also the latest advices from Sicily, concur in manifesting some alarm lest the growing differences and dissensions of the national party (fomented by agents of the dethroned princes, by the great ecclesiastical dignitaries in particular, and by the reactionists of all grades) should once more nip the hopes of national regeneration in their bud.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, for example—a reputed organ of Count Cavour—thus pictures the state of public opinion in Sicily, and the political situation of Garibaldi and his government, in face of the dissensions adverted to. We quote from its Palermo correspondence:

"Garibaldi himself is greatly loved, and the gratitude of the Sicilian people towards him knows no bounds; but there is no public confidence in the Ministry he has chosen, nor in their administration. They complain that he has chosen for Governor of Palermo a very young man that nobody knows anything of. The general wish is for an immediate convocation of the Assembly to vote annexation to Piedmont and decree universal suffrage. Garibaldi, fatigued, harassed, and worn with anxiety, has suffered exceedingly in health and spirits. You see at once when you speak with him that the cares of government weigh him down. Never before was he seen in such a plight. The population, yearning for an able and strongly constituted government looks for annexation."

MR. SPURGEON'S SERMONS.

Why they were Burned by Virginians.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 2d publishes the following letter, which seems to be authoritative on the subject of which it treats:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having seen several publications with regard to the burning of Spurgeon's Sermons at Matthews Court House, on our May court day last, which were vague and somewhat incomprehensible, I take the liberty, through your columns, of making a brief statement of facts as nearly as can be obtained by me. The books, seven volumes in all, bound in calf, were burned by the Reverend Captain Humphrey H. Kuber, on the head of a flour barrel, at Matthews Court House, amid a large assemblage of our citizens present, together with some from the surrounding counties of Gloucester and Middlesex. Captain Kuber is a wealthy gentleman, residing on Gwyn's Island, and is the only local preacher, belonging to the regular Baptist denomination in Matthews county. Having been an ardent admirer of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, and preaching from him on Calvinism at Matthews Church, some one sent, inclosed in an envelope, Mr. Spurgeon's lecture, at Exeter Hall, England, on slavery, shortly after the John Brown raid, at Harper's Ferry, where old Brown was martyrized as a saint, and, in which Mr. Spurgeon said, "*better every white man, woman and child be murdered in the South, and a thousand Unions be dissolved, than human slavery be allowed to exist in peace and quietness in the Southern States of the American Union.*" Capt. Kuber having always been an old-fashioned States Right Democrat, claiming the privilege of governing his own domestic matters without dictation or interference by others, could not read Mr. Spurgeon's remarks with indifference. He believed him more guilty than John Brown, of the base and heinous offence of inciting slaves to murder our wives and babes—and that no true Christian or follower of our meek and humble Saviour could for one moment entertain much less give utterance to language having for its object to excite a servile insurrection, for the murder of such as the Saviour said, "Come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." May the pastors of all other religious denominations in the South follow the patriotic example of Capt. Kuber, and burn all books and papers calculated to disturb our peace, and expel from our midst all sympathisers of John Brown, and all books, papers, or anything else made, edited or printed by any such sympathiser. We would then have a peaceable and quiet country, and show to the world that we mean to manage our own matters in our own way.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE—FRANCE, AMERICA AND ENGLAND.—It may be interesting to our readers to know that there is a match such as the above talked of, and that a challenge has been sent out to America and France to row an eight oared race on the Thames in August next, from Putney to Mortlake, either for a large silver cup, nine smaller ones, or nothing but honor and glory, according to the wishes of the visitors to that river.

Clerical Plagiarism.

[From the Boston Daily Transcript.]

Everybody has heard of the Scotch clergyman, whose sermons were so excellent that one of his congregation asked him way he did not print them. "I am afraid," was the confidential answer, "that it will be found out that they have already been printed." A good story is told of an obscure English clergyman, who preached to a country congregation, a discourse originally delivered in London, by a famous divine, during the time that the plague raged in the metropolis. The rustics were greatly alarmed upon being informed from the sacred desk of the terrible pestilence that prevailed among them. Some years ago, a celebrated English clergyman preached against theatres, and was unwise enough to publish the sermon. It was wholly copied from a well known work, and printed without the slightest acknowledgment. Mr. Alfred Bunn, the theatrical manager, detected the larceny and published both productions in parallel columns, simply asking what faith could be reposed in the reverend pilferer? Within a few years, youthful preachers in England have been rash enough to repeat discourses from such famous sermonizers as Melville and Masilon.

English preachers are less liable to exposure, however, when they take the productions of American clergymen, as the British public are not familiar with the published works of transatlantic divines. Some years ago we printed an account of a noted London preacher, who delivered in the presence of a party of Americans a discourse written by the Rev. Dr. Bartol, of Boston, and published by Crosby, Nichols & Co. It seems, if we believe the London *Critic*, that an English clergyman obtained a great reputation as a sermonizer, on the strength of repeating the sermons of Dr. Bushnell on the New Life. Unfortunately for him the latter volume has now been reprinted in England, and the plagiarist exposed. The *Critic* says:

Under ordinary circumstances, we should have considered that we had taken all the notice necessary of a re-print in England of sermons which had found favor with an American congregation, even though the preacher were no less a personage than Dr. Bushnell. But we are credibly informed that some of these sermons have already been heard and admired by an English congregation. One he himself preached at Fetter Lane Chapel; that, however is not amongst those to which we have alluded. Nor are we aware that Dr. Bushnell a second time crossed the Atlantic, moved by a vision like that which summoned Paul and Silas into Macedonia. Little, no doubt, does he dream that those beautiful discourses wherewith he charmed his hearers in the North Congregational Church in Hartford have no less delighted an English audience in a particular church at Holloway; and that he has not only won for himself a reputation for originality, subtlety, acuteness, learning and eloquence, but he has been the means whereby a brother minister in another land got credit for the possession of the self-same qualifications. Whether the Rev. plagiarist of Holloway still continues to patronize the productions of transatlantic pens, and to lend the charm of his voice and action to the original creations of trans atlantic brains, we cannot say; he, for some reason or other, incurred, we believe, the censure of ecclesiastical authority, and has now, in consequence, established a Free Church, whither he has not been followed by our informant, and we are therefore ignorant from what source he now gathers food for the hungry souls of the Free Churchmen.

Hume, the Spiritualist.

The American Spiritualist, Hume, is making a sensation in London. He does wonderful things among the nobility, according to accounts, but they are mostly done in the dark, which he declares to be absolutely necessary for his deeds. The wife of one of the Ministers of State is greatly smitten with the new science. Not long ago her child was ill, and she had recourse to treatment by the spirits of doctors who have been long since gathered to their fathers, but who have left great names behind. This was not to avoid the fee of a consultation it is to be hoped. She worked the doctors, however, unremittingly, and then wrote prescriptions, which were followed minutely. The old boys, however, did not know too much, as the poor child died, as he would have done had he been treated by modern doctors, perhaps—no disrespect for the profession of pill and poultice. But when the child was gone, the grief of the parent was mitigated by information that he was being well taken care of and educated by the Professors of Cambridge University, who have gone away from their avocations. This is really a fact, marvelous as it appears, and doubtless many American readers will know to whom it refers, as the leader of a literary circle of some small pretensions. Hume, the American, is rather dreaded on account of the wags declaring that he makes unpleasant revelations from the departed about ladies—a fact which caused a little lady to faint away the other evening upon the announcement of the name of Mr. Hume. But it was a Mr. Hume, a Member of Parliament, who, relishing the joke, went up to the lady who was in a very effective and beautiful posture, quite a study of abandon, and whispered into her ear that there was nothing to be feared on his part, on account of any revelations concerning Colonel Blank. The announcement acted like a bucket of water, and drew daggers from the black eyes, with a scowl of defiance.

Mr. Bancroft to Deliver the Oration on the Tenth of September.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

The question is often asked us, Is Mr. Bancroft to be at Cleveland at the inauguration of the Perry Statue? We have requested of Mayor Senter a copy of the reply of Mr. Bancroft to the invitation extended him, and give it below. A similar answer was also returned to Harvey Rice, Chairman of the Committee, by which it will be seen that the interest of the occasion is to be greatly heightened by the presence of the famed historian, who will deliver the oration:

NEW YORK, May 26, 1860.

HON. GEO. B. SENTER, MAYOR—Dear Sir: I shall have the greatest pleasure in taking part in your celebration on the tenth of September next, and will very cheerfully make a short address on the occasion.

I remain, my dear sir, very truly yours,
GEO. BANCROFT.

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
Pearl Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, Silvered, Painted, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Linen.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood, Com. Straight, Round and Broad Stick.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Palm Leaf, Plain Palm Leaf, Trimed, all Styles.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to $25.00.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Wire Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET

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IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
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OFFER to the Trade, a LARGE, FRESH, and WELL-SELECTED assortment of PARIS FANCY GOODS, to which they will receive constant additions, by steamers, during the season. Among their stock may be found nearly all the New styles and full lines of
SILK BRAID, CAPS, HAIR NETS AND COIFFURES, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS AND ORNAMENTS, SLEEVES, BELT BUCKLES AND CLASPS, GILT, &C., SILK WATCH GUARDS, FINE PLATED CHAINS, SHAWL PINS, BRUSHES, GARTERS, DRESS BUTTONS, FANCY FRUITS, STEEL AND GILT JEWELRY, BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS, &c., &c.
All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices and on the most liberal terms.
jy4c693-3m

CHICAGO ACADEMY.
THE FIFTH YEAR
OF THE MISSES LANE AND BAKER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES WILL COMMENCE
Monday, Sept. 17th, at 218 Wabash-av.
References may be made to Rev. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Prof. C. C. Felton, President of Harvard University; Prof. F. A. Child, Harvard University; Prof. Jas. Pierce, Harvard University; Prof. G. M. Lane, Harvard University.
Also to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution:
Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Jonathan Burr, Esq.
Hon. R. T. Dickey, E. H. Fleetwood, Esq.
Hon. E. Lane, Henry Farnam, Esq.
jy7c701-6d I. H. Burch, Esq.

VOLK'S STATUETTE
OF
DOUGLAS,
(Patented February 14th, 1860,) and
BUSTS OF LINCOLN,
(Patented June 12th, 1860.)
Beautifully finished in Composition to bear water and washing when soiled, and finished at the following greatly REDUCED PRICES in the Western States:—
[illegible]
Full length statuette (20 in. high) of S. A. Douglas, 7 00
And superior Photographs of the above by Hesler, $1 per copy. Securely boxed and shipped on receipt of orders accompanied by remittance, or by express, if desired, (C. O. D.) Address L. W. VOLK, Artist, Chicago. Agents wanted everywhere, and who may be supplied at the same prices in their respective States. [illegible] by GEO. WARD NICHOLS, Crayon Art Agency, No. 546 Broadway, N. Y., for the Eastern, Middle and Southern States.

RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
Hard Rubber Riggs Truss.
This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and principle. Does not constantly press on the ruptures, and thereby give a call for a Truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the rupture together, giving nature a chance to repair. [illegible] UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation. Never rusts or corrodes, and is always clean and neat. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS in USE. You can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing J. B. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States. Office 124 Lake street. Post office box 4235 Chicago, Illinois. Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices. ly20-6y

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
my30-c684-3m 205 South Water street, cor. Wells.

Insurance.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets Jan. 1, 1860 .... [illegible]
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
[illegible]

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus .... $289,745.70.
OFFICERS:
GEO. H. HART, E. P. COGGSHALL,
Pres't. Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. Ross, Vice Pres't. H. R. Bryant, Ass't. Sec'y.
Curtis L. North,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819 - - - - - Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.09
Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.
[illegible]
Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted, and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH,
State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago.
No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

FIRE, MARINE,
AND
LIFE INSURANCE.
Miller & Willmarth,
AGENTS FOR THE
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York.
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street,
[je3-ly]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
January 1st, 1860.
[illegible]
Total Liabilities . . . $40,704 53
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, 51 and 53 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies in the Western or South Western States may be addressed.
ap9-60-ly

THE UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of this Company exceed $700,000. The Annual Income exceeds $220,000. It is purely Mutual, and the dividends are paid in cash.
Since its organization, it has issued 7,572 policies.
The large Capital safe investments and economical management, render its security beyond question.
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N. G. DEGROOT, Actuary. JOHN EADIE, Sec'y.
Applications for Agencies in the Northwest should be made to
ORREN E. MOORE, Gen'l Agent.
ap30-c216 3m Office 148½ South Water street.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus $325,261 71
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus $380,000 00
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus $288,149 00
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus $174,477 44
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus $246,000 00
MARINE INSURANCE:
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Total Assets $1,000,000 00
LIFE INSURANCE:
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Total Assets $3,400,000 00
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN,
AGENTS,
188 .... South Water Street 188

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
Cor. Clark and South Water st.
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital, $131,636,23.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block. oc25-1y05

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:
[illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do.
500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh19 Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 128 LAKE STREET,
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.)
Post Office Box 3206.

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at manufacturers prices
By J. F. & E. A. BLACK & CO.,
No. 216 . . . Kinzie street . . . No. 216
Mills—at "Bristol, Kendall County, Ill.
Cash paid for Rags.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKERS, PHILADELPHIA,
Gas Fixtures.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.
Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting to order.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
34 ... LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO 34
—DEALER IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 197 and 199 East Washington street.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, [illegible]
ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,
McGinnis, Maker.
To Wholesale Dealers the Company would say with our unequalled facility for manufacturing, and the very great advantages we have over all other Factories, we are prepared to sell you at figures that will make it [illegible] Illinois, will receive prompt attention.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. [illegible] Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Plt'f's Att'ys. jy6c86-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago in Chancery.—The Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company versus George R. Baker, Letitia W. Baker, Charles Laylin, and Mary Ann Laylin.
Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, will at twelve o'clock M. on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1860, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises [illegible]
IRA SCOTT, Trustee and Special Commissioner.
Chicago, June 28, 1860. jy2c573-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, A. D. 1860.—William S. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, vs. Columbus S. Marshall, Attachment.
Public Notice is hereby given to the said Columbus S. Marshall that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, dated the fourth day of June, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said William S. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, and against the estate of the said Columbus S. Marshall, for the sum of four hundred and forty-four dollars and 75-100, directed to the Sheriff of Cook and Ogle Counties, one of which said writs has been returned executed. Now therefore, unless you, the said Columbus S. Marshall, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said William S. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plt'f's Att'ys. je27c670-4w

TRUSTEES SALE.—Default having been made by Milton Parker in the payment of his promissory note for $4,468 dated May 23d, 1856, payable one year after date to the order of Daniel Brainard, and in the payment of the interest thereon upon another note for the sum of [illegible] The said Milton Parker having also failed to keep certain covenants in a Deed of Trust executed by him and Harriet A. Parker, his wife, bearing date on said 23d day of May, A. D. 1856, given to secure the payment of said notes [illegible] Block forty-six (46), in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, [illegible]
L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.
Chicago, June 12th, 1860. je13-c493-td

ESTATE OF GEO. W. DOLE, deceased. Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Geo. W. Dole, late of Cook county, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement, at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, being the 17th day thereof.
GEO. S. RUMSEY,
GEO. S. RUMSEY,
Executors and Trustees.
Chicago, July 3, 1860. jy4c691-6w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1860. Henry Kassing, vs. Adolph Retzloff.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Adolph Retzloff that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Henry Kassing, and against the estate of the said Adolph Retzloff, for the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars and four cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Adolph Retzloff, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Henry Kassing, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
E. P. SMITH, Plt'f's Att'y. je28c668-4w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Henry Keep and Albert Keep vs. George W. Noble and L. F. Hill—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will on the sixteenth (16th) day of July, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in said County of Cook, the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, [illegible] situated in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit:—Lots numbered sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), and nineteen (19), in Block numbered eight (8), in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining. IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated Chicago, June 20th, 1860. je21-c577-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. Gysbert DeClercq, vs. J. L. McVicker, Michael Engelman and Hiram C. Bull.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said J. L. McVicker, Michael Engelman and Hiram C. Bull, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Gysbert DeClercq and against the estate of the said J. L. McVicker, Michael Engelman and Hiram C. Bull, for the sum of four hundred and [illegible] dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you the said J. L. McVicker, Michael Engelman and Hiram C. Bull, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Gysbert DeClercq, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Plt'f's Att'ys. je4c658-4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Julius Crone and William F. Apthorp, by Julius Crone, his attorney in fact, and Frances L. Crone, wife of said Julius Crone, made and executed a certain deed of trust bearing date the fourth day of March, A. D. 1856, and delivered the same to me, Solomon M. Wilson, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in the state of Illinois, in Book 136 of Deeds at page 503; and also in the Recorders office of Lake County in the state of Indiana, in Book G of Mortgages at pages 403 and 404. Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the promissory note in said deed of trust mentioned, and application having been made to me by the legal holder thereof to sell the premises in said deed described, on account of such default.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in the said deed of trust contained, I shall, on Monday the sixteenth day of July, 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises described as follows, to wit: Lots thirty-eight (38), thirty-nine (39) and forty (40) in block forty four (44) of section seven (7) in township thirty-nine (39) north, of range fourteen (14) east of the 3d principal meridian, situated in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and state of Illinois. Also, the south half of the northwest quarter of section one (1) in township thirty-six (36) north, of range ten (10) west, situated in the county of Lake, and State of Indiana, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Julius Crone, and Frances L., his wife, and the said William F. Apthorp, their heirs and assigns, of, in and to said premises.
SOLOMON M. WILSON, Trustee.
Chicago, July 30, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S. Superior Court of Chicago, July term, A. D. 1860. Walter L. Newberry vs. William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Plt'f's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, S.S. Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. Phineas W. Gates, Leander J. Warner, Thomas Chalmers, Ambrose G. Warner and David R. Fraser, vs. Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher, that a writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the eighth day of June, A. D. 1860, at [illegible]
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Plt'f's Att'ys.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.
NO. 36 LA SALLE STREET.
Have on hand at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Metallic Coffins; also, Shrouds. And we have the best Hearses and Carriages in the city. [illegible]
WRIGHT & WOOLLEY.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP.
[illegible]
J. C. MITCHELL.

Wholesale Houses.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
[illegible]
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS.
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.

SPRING TRADE.
1860.
Field, Benedict & Co.,
NO. 21 & 23 SOUTH WATER STREET.
Are now receiving their usual large stock of goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, to which they would invite the attention of cash and prompt paying customers, consisting in part of
[illegible]
Also, a general stock of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. Dealing exclusively in goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, we can offer the trade superior inducements in the way of prices and variety.

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!!—
PEARSON & DANA,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
No. 49 .... Lake Street .... No. 49
(UP STAIRS.)
Having sold out our stock at 134 Lake street, we shall hereafter devote our attention to manufacturing and jobbing.
Having a good stock now in store, we solicit the patronage of our former customers and the public. my1-c820-3m

1860—H. W. HUNT & CO.—1860
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Linens, Ducks, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.
Goods at the Lowest Market Rates,
NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,
(UP-STAIRS.)

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes.
NO. 33 .... LAKE STREET .... NO. 33
CHICAGO, ILL.
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes,
In all the States without exception.
After the 10th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 33 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue.
my9-y-c83 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
WOODEN WARE,
Dried Fruits and Fish.
16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18
CHICAGO.
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WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.
—ALSO—
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
ap1-ly

LELAND & MIXER,
IN FLANDER'S BLOCK,
Opposite Michigan Central Depot, foot of South Water st.
PREMIUM HAMS!
They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand.
P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO.
WINDSOR LELAND. S. S. MIXER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Celebrated Copper Toe!
BOSTON, March 28, 1860.
To Messrs. WADSWORTH & WELLS, Chicago, Ill.:
GENTLEMEN:—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to sell such goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in said Tipped Boots and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him. Respectfully yours,
CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 . . Lake Street. . . 60
We own the exclusive right for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
[illegible]
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS
[illegible]
ap6-6-ly WADSWORTH & WELLS.

STRAW GOODS
FOR JUNE TRADE.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 LAKE STREET,
Have a very large stock of Misses, Boys, Misses, and Children's
STRAW GOODS.
To which they invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY Dealers.

CROCKERY,
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE
Silver Plated & Britannia Ware,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS F. BYRN,
[illegible] LAKE STREET.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SHAWL BORDERS,
Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts, Small Wares, Notions,
ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c.
Sold at wholesale price LOW for CASH.
ADDISON GRAVES,
73 .... LAKE STREET 73

Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
And Western Express Co.
1860.
To Shippers of Freight to and from the West:
Enlarged and facilities are now prepared for the small [illegible]
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Having largely increased their Lake facilities, will be prepared on the arrival of Canal Goods, to run during the season the following steamers between
Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine,
Touching at intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, the following First-Class SCREW STEAMERS:
MOHAWK, DACOTAH,
FREE STATE, GALENA,
TONAWANDA, MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH, CUYAHOGA,
MAY FLOWER, CHICAGO,
NEPTUNE, WENONA,
MISSOURI, MT. VERNON,
Leaving the Docks at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, Buffalo, EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and between BUFFALO and DETROIT, via North Shore direct, the
CONCORD, DUNKIRK,
OMAR PASHA, SAGINAW,
Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. and between BUFFALO, SANDUSKY and TOLEDO, the
ARAXES, EQUATOR,
EUPHRATES, ECLIPSE,
ORONOTES, EQUINOX,
Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, ERIE and CLEVELAND, the
MARY STEWART, ILLINOIS,
Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO and GREEN BAY, the
COMET, ROCKET,
Leaving the Dock foot of Chestnut street, at 7 o'clock P. M. With, running in connection with the unequalled Canal facilities of this Company, comprising
150 Boats of the Largest Class,
(Eight of which will leave Buffalo and New York daily,) and with the NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, the WESTERN, SPAULDING'S, and PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESSES over said road, enables them to offer Merchants and shippers these evidently superior facilities for the transportation of their freight to and from the East and West with reliability and dispatch.
The Western Express,
(Owned and operated by this Company,) will be run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads and above Lines of Propellers, for Freight as may require a more speedy transit than by Canal.
The Cabin and Steerage accommodations of these Steamers have been fitted up expressly with a view to the comfort and safety of passengers.
For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents of the Company, at the Offices of the Western Transportation Company.
[illegible]
J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,
FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.
my30c28-6m

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860.
Established in 1832.
ALVORD & DANA, Oswego, Proprietors.
F. B. DANA, Agent, 90 Broad street, New York. D. G. LIVERMORE, General Agent, Oswego. ALBERT LEE, General Western Agent, Chicago.

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This line of first class steam Canal Propellers and Boats, connecting at Buffalo with the New York and Erie line of Propellers, landing at CENTRAL DOCKS, Chicago, will be prepared on the opening of Navigation to forward Merchandise and Produce between New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Troy, and all Western ports [illegible]
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POAG, FARRINGTON & CO., W. H. CHASE, LOUIS FONTAINE, Agents, 171 Broadway, 1 Coenties slip, [illegible] New York.
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THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
1860.
Will, during the present season, run their well known and popular line of
FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,
regularly between
Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,
Forming a Daily line to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a Tri-Weekly line to and from
Chicago, Milwaukee & Intermediate Ports.
Connecting with the Railroads between OGDENSBURGH and BOSTON, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester and Concord, [illegible] At Oswego, with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats to Albany and New York.
Through Freight subject to but one transhipment.
One of these first class propellers will leave Chicago every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings.
Agents and Consignees.
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J. MYERS, Ogdensburgh.
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F. F. MATHEWS, Detroit.
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Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, AUSTIN & CO., 107 South Water street, Chicago.
E. R. CLARK & CO., [illegible] street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with new styles and [illegible]
Orders filled with dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—
[illegible] South Water street.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—barrel, quarter, eighth—printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size sold.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers, and Provision Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Sewing Machines.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT
Lock Stitch Family
SEWING MACHINES!
$35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.
[illegible]
WHEELER & WILSON $125 MACHINE.
METROPOLITAN
[illegible]
LEWIS CORNELL,
Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.
$35, $35, $35, $40, $45, $50.
L. CORNELL & CO'S Late Improved
DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT FAST STITCH.
WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Have been in use [illegible] VERY EASY and ALMOST NOISELESS, [illegible] will STITCH, HEM, FELL, TUCK, GATHER, QUILT and EMBROIDER. [illegible] UNIVERSAL [illegible]
Large Discounts to the Trade, Agents, and Clergy.
Agents wanted everywhere. Come and see us at [illegible] Lake street, upstairs. L. CORNELL & CO.
Post Office box [illegible], Chicago, Illinois.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,
OF GEORGE HALES,
[illegible] South Clark st., between Monroe and Adams sts., Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

FRESH SHAD,
[illegible]

LAKE STREET MILLS—O[illegible]
[illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 11, 1860.

The money market is dull and quiet. Exchange—selling rates—¼, being ¼ per cent. premium for currency. Gold is [illegible] with few sales. Currency is abundant, and the money market generally is well supplied. Business paper—that is, produce drafts with bills of lading attached, would be taken in almost any amount.

The rate of discount is uniformly ten per cent.

CHICAGO AND BURLINGTON R. R.—The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the first week in July were:

[illegible table]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 11, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The Corn market to-day was unfavorably affected by the *Europa's* news, as well as by a very material advance in freights, and we have to note a still further decline of [illegible] per bu., at which there were heavy transactions, though not quite so large as yesterday. About 150,000 bushels changed hands, mostly for shipment, at 44½@45c for No. 2 canal afloat; 44@44½c for No. 1 in store; 43@43½c for No. 2; and 39@40c for rejected—the market closing with a good inquiry at the inside quotations. Wheat was in good request to fill out cargoes, but the small quantity offered rendered the market quiet but firm, with sales of No. 2 Spring at $1.06@1.07 in store, and Rejected Spring at 91c in store. In new Winter wheat there were some transactions at $1.15 for No. 1 red on track; $1.09 for No. 2 red in store; and 92c for new rejected in store. The sample box on 'Change was filled with No. 1 Red to-day. The quality is excellent, and it weighs 63 lbs to the measured bushel. Flour is neglected and entirely nominal. Oats were in good request and active at previous prices—26c in store and 27½@28c on track. New Rye was sold by sample at 52½c per 56 lbs, and 53c per 60 lbs on track. Highwines, 18@18½c. Alcohol, 36½@37c. Mess Pork in demand at $18.50—holders asking $19.00. Tallow 9½c for city. Hides rather dull. Wool steady. The light receipts of fish during the past few days have rendered the market very firm, and we have to note an advance of 12½c per bbl—No. 1 Whitefish closing at $3.50. Butter is active and a shade easier.

There was an active demand for freight room to-day, and rates advanced 1@1½c per bushel. A propeller was engaged at 4c for oats to Buffalo and five sail vessels at 6@6½c for corn to Buffalo and 3c to Oswego.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET—July 9.—The market was very quiet to-day. The sales of the week have been only 3500 hides. Quotations are nominal. The following is from the circular of Wetzel and Weidemeyer:—"Rarely have we experienced so universal a business quietude as has obtained during the present week among hide purchasers; and we may add that it is difficult to gather sufficient material from which to shape our customary weekly circular. Since our last we have three arrivals of importance—one from Buenos Ayres, one from Rio Grande, and another from San Francisco, with hides. The ship Sierra Nevada sailed from the latter port on the 29th of May for New York, with part cargo of 8,330 hides. Stock 6th July, 1860, 302,000; 9th July, 1859, 145,000; 31st July, 1858, 131,000; 31st July, 1857, 164,400 hides. Dry Hides—Transactions in all kinds have been only nominal. With continued fair receipts, in the absence of sales, our stock is further increased; the market wears a quiet, heavy aspect. Dry Salted Hides—We are without movement of any kind. Southern oak tanners have been very quiet during the past season; the bulk of our spring importations remains undisturbed. Upper Leather Hides—Eastern markets are inactive of late. There have been no recent sales of Africans, Rio Plates or Rio Grandes. Wet Salted Hides—Foreign kinds quiet. The parcel of California has not yet been landed. City slaughters 'go off' fairly."

FREIGHT ENGAGEMENTS AT NEW YORK.—Tuesday's New York *Tribune* reports as follows:

In Freights, to Liverpool, 28,000 bus. Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 8¼@8½d.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s 6d; 200 bxs Cheese, per steamer, at 50c; 50 bxs Bacon at 35s, and 10 tons Cutch at [illegible]. To London, 1,000 bbls Flour at 3s; 30 tcs Tobacco at 3s. To Glasgow, 25 bbls Spirits Turpentine at 8s.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Receipts—Flour, 19,981 bbls; Wheat, 69,407 bus; Corn, 67,470 bus; Oats, 5,214 bus; Ashes, 68 casks; Clover Seed, 58 bags; Corn Meal, 120 bbls; Lard, 178 pkgs; Provisions, 166 pkgs; Whisky, 410 bbls.

BREADSTUFFS IN CINCINNATI.—This morning's *Gazette* says:—

Flour, under reduced stocks and light receipts, is firmer, for fresh ground, and we quote the latter $5@5.10 for superfine; $5.25@5.50 for extra; $5.60@6.00 for choice extra. A few small parcels of [illegible], made from new wheat, brought $5.75@6.10. Winter made is nominal at $3.74 for superfine, and $4.80@4.90 for extra. Flour is now bought, generally, upon its merits. The wheat market is in a transition state—the old crop going out and new coming in, while millers, in preparing to buy, are looking to the future value of flour, as it is likely to be affected by the heavy crop of grain, rather than to current prices. There were sales to-day of new white, prime, for next week's delivery, at $1.07@1.09. The market will probably open at about $1 for red, and $1.08@1.10 for white. These figures are only a trifle below the opening prices of last year, and if they can be sustained producers will have reason to be satisfied, the crop of 1860 being, probably twice as large as that of 1859. It is somewhat remarkable that while prime red wheat sold on the 13th of July, 1859, at $1.10, superfine flour commanded $5.80. Now, red wheat, (old) is $1.08@1.10, while superfine flour is only $5@5.10. We find an explanation in the fact that wheat having been bought high, and flour for several months being above a shipping point, stocks of the latter have been for some time and is still greater than the demand. The remnant of the old stock of corn is being sent forward pretty freely, the prospect for this year's yield being favorable, and prices are drooping. The decline from the highest point is 3c, closing at 45@46c for ear in bulk. Oats have declined to 38c in bulk, and are dull. New barley has been offered at 80@85c, but buyers, anticipating lower figures, are in no hurry to invest.

WOOL.—Philadelphia, July 8.—There is but little change to report in the market. The receipts continue very heavy, and seem to indicate that the supply that is to come forward will exceed that of any former year. There is a moderate inquiry and prices are firm. The week's sales amount to 150,000 lbs, including 50,000 lbs ¼ and ½ blood, at 44@47½c cash, and 50,000 lbs mixed fleeces on terms not made public.

PORK IN NEW ORLEANS.—The stock of pork at New Orleans on the 3d inst., was 18,583 bbls, against 42,550 bbls July 3d, 1859.

PROVISIONS AT BOSTON.—July 7.—There is scarcely any change to notice in pork for some days past. The market is firm, with rather more inquiry from the trade. Sales of prime at $15@16; mess at $18.50 for thin, to $19@19.50 for good; and clear and extra clear at $20@21 per brl, cash and 4 months. In beef the business has been moderate at steady prices. The stock of this article is small for the season. The sales of mess and extra mess have been at $9@12.50, including Eastern and Western; and family extra at $13.50@15.50 per brl, cash and 4 months. Lard is quite firm and the market continues to sustain full prices. The sales have been at 12½@13c per lb, cash, and 4 months, in brls and kegs. A good article is generally held at 13c per lb cash. Smoked hams have been in good demand at 11@12 per lb cash and 4 months.

[illegible table: Imports from January 1 to June 30]

Albany Cattle Market, July 10.

[illegible report and table]

THE CORN TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Crop Prospects in England, France and Russia—Stocks in England—Probable Future Supply—Prices, &c.

[From the London Mark Lane Express, June 25.]

When we recently touched on the state of the corn trade, and referred to the various influences that had tended to effect an advance in prices, we added that such a cause would probably continue to operate until a supply of new corn relieved the market. Since our reasoning has been intensified by a continuance of unpropitious weather, that has not only retarded the growth of vegetation, but to a considerable extent materially lessened the prospect of a productive corn crop. A protracted winter, a cold and stormy spring, and thus far, at least, a wet and ungenial summer, have together retarded the progress of vegetation, so that the earing time of the wheat crop, which under ordinary circumstances takes place in the first week in June, will not in most districts, be general before the beginning of July. When we reflect that this will throw forward maturation and ingathering of the crop to a period when the days are sensibly decreasing in length and the sun in power, we may estimate that the harvest has not only been rendered a full month later than the average of years, but that, in consequence of the shortening of the days, it must necessarily be a protracted, if not a precarious one. This is the first, the most general, and inevitable effect of the unpropitious season we are now passing through.

If we next look to the consequences on the growing wheat crop, we feel equally convinced of the injurious effect of the weather. The accounts, it is true, are conflicting, and it is at present certainly too soon to pronounce a decisive opinion on the ultimate result. The opinions, however, of the best informed men derived from analogy and observation, are unanimous as to the probability that the yield of wheat must be light, after so unpropitious a season; and the majority of the reports we receive from the different districts from time to time strengthen such a conclusion. Some even go so far as to state that, from present appearances, there cannot be more than two-thirds of a crop; and in the low lands which have been partially flooded, or, being undrained, are saturated with lingering surface water, the prospect is still more unfavorable. Very few are the cases in which a full average is looked for, and these refer not to the strong clay soils—wheat lands *par excellence*—but to the drier, sandy, and gravelly, or mixed soils, on which the continual rains have had less injurious effect, but that also yield a less abundant cereal produce. We cannot, therefore, shut our eyes to the probable consequences of the atmospheric phenomena of the season upon the growing crop, which will probably be more or less deficient, depending upon the state of the weather during the next three months.

With regard to the stock of native wheat on hand, to meet the consumption of a season now extended to thirteen months before we can get a supply of new wheat, we find it is the general opinion that we have not much more in stock than we had at the commencement of harvest last year. In some parts of the country the dealers report, "Our farmers have done thrashing for this season." In other words, they have sold out, with the exception of a quantity required to supply straw for thatching the stacks at harvest, a reservation which is a very common practice. The large and wealthy farmers still hold considerable quantities; but, in general, the low price of wheat at the earlier part of the season compelled the great body of tenants to thrash an extra quantity in order to make up money to pay rent and other expenses, as well as to purchase live stock.

A considerable quantity of wheat was also consumed by cattle, being too much injured by the rain in harvest to be available with the miller. Independently of this, there was an absolute deficiency both in the yield per acre and in the weight per bushel in the crops of last year. Putting, therefore, these circumstances together, we can clearly account for the shortness of the supply in the country markets, and also for the gradual advance that has taken place within the last three months.

Nor has the supply of foreign wheat been such this year as to afford much relief. The importations up to the present time have fallen below those of last year upwards of 1,000,000 qrs., the whole importation for the five months up to the 31st May being not more than 1,000,000 qrs.; and as the sales have been fully equal to the receipts, the stock has not increased. We are assured that the stock on hand in London does not exceed 100,000 qrs., which is less than half that of any year at the same period since the harvest of 1854.

We may expect further supplies from the Baltic and the Black Sea, but these will be high rates. With reference to the latter, a report has just been received from St. Petersburg that Southern Russia has been visited by an army of locusts, and that in the provinces adjoining Odessa, a hundred square miles of country have been devastated by them. If this report prove correct, it is impossible to say how far the mischief may still extend, but it will infallibly cause an advance in prices at Odessa, as well as lessen the exports thence another year.

The accounts from France, like those of the United Kingdom, are conflicting. In the eastern and southern departments, and in Brittany the wheat has sustained little injury from the weather, excepting so far as retarding its growth. But in the central and northern departments the effects have been severely felt. Fine weather, however, would now, as with us, materially improve the crops, by favoring the blooming, and filling the ear.

Prices had nevertheless risen in France, partly in consequence of the weather, but mainly, we believe, through the operation of the sliding-scale, which at present prohibits the importation of foreign wheat. On the other hand, the advance has raised the rates too high for exportation to this country. The price of wheat in Paris last week ranged from 58s. to 61s. per quarter, and of flour from 43s. to 45s. per 280 lbs.; and on such terms it could not be exported to any port in England at a profit, or even without a loss. It is not, therefore, likely, that we shall obtain any great quantity of wheat or flour thence, unless the prices here should rise or those in France fall, so as to allow the exporter a profit.

The Americans will probably send us a little, now, that our markets afford them a profit; but they cannot supply much before their new crop is gathered in. Their exportations of wheat and flour in the month of May were only equal to 96,409 qrs. The quotations from New York, as per mail last Monday, range from 22s 6d. to 31s. 3d. per brl.—equal to from 45s. to 62s. 4d. per quarter for wheat which will scarcely allow the exporter a profit, the highest range for wheat in our market being 64s. for fine overyear quality.

Such are the present conditions under which the wheat trade remains, and from which we find quite enough to justify the advance that has taken place; nor do we see anything in the future that is likely to cause a revulsion. The addition of a month to the consumption of the seasonal year by the postponement of the harvest to that extent, will of itself be sufficient to prevent the recurrence of lower prices, pressing, as this state of things does, upon the acknowledged deficient crop of last harvest, and an unusually short supply of foreign wheat. We are, in fact, less prepared for any emergency than we were after the disastrous harvest of 1853, because at that period there was a large stock of old English wheat in hand—probably equal to at least four months' consumption—and a good stock also of foreign corn in granary; neither of which can possibly be the case at the commencement of the next season, whatever may be the result of the harvest.

The reports of the growing crops of spring corn are even less favorable than those of wheat. In Suffolk they speak despairingly of the barley as irretrievably bad; and this, with some exceptions in favor of the light soils, appears to be the general feeling. The seed was well got in, but the cold rains caused it to come up irregularly; much of the plant perished in its incipient vegetation, and the prospect of a good return is blighted for this season. Oats are in much the same state; and notwithstanding the very large importations in the earlier part of the season, and their renewal during the last few weeks, the prices are well sustained. An importation of 56,284 quarters, and 82,000 quarters the last fortnight, made no material improvement on the market, the demand for the country being quite enough to keep up the previous rates.

With the exception of 1853, we have not had so unfavorable a season for vegetation for the last forty years, and we can scarcely at this early stage calculate the full effect. Viewing it in the most favorable light, enough is already developed to excite the most serious apprehensions, and we cannot but earnestly wish that the next three months will prove more genial than the past. Still, we fear that even this would not repair the injury the various crops have sustained from the continual rains, although it would certainly prevent some further aggravation, and even partially improve some lands which now appear to have suffered severely.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 11.

FREIGHTS—Advanced 1@1½c. The following engagements were made:—Prop. Niles, oats to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Storm Spirit, corn to Buffalo at 6c; bark Winslow and schr. Athenian, corn to Buffalo at 6½c, schr. L. B. Shepard same cargo, at 6½c; schrs. S. J. Holley and Persia, corn to Oswego at 3c.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,670 brls; shipped, 1,315 brls. Market quiet and nominal at $5.00@5.25 for good to choice Spring extras.

WHEAT—Receipts 6,188 bu; shipped 16,600 bu. SPRING—Steady and firm. Sales were:—2,500 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.06 in store; 2,800 bu do at $1.06½ in store; 700 bu do at $1.07 in store; 1,300 bu Rejected at 91c in store. WINTER—1,800 bu new No. 1 Red at $1.15 on track; 700 bu new No. 2 Red at $1.09 in store; 1,000 bu new Rejected Red at 92c in store.

CORN—Receipts 104,365 bu; shipped 86,800 bu. Market active and ½c lower. Sales were:—3,000 bu No. 2 Canal at 44½c afloat; 3,800 bu do at 45c afloat; 5,600 bu do at 45½c afloat; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 44½c in store; 13,000 bu do at 44½c in store; 65,000 bu do at 44c in store; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 43½c in store; 36,000 bu do at 43c in store; 4,000 bu Rejected at 40c in store; 30 bu do at 39c in store.

OATS—Receipts 8,553 bu. Market steady. Sales were:—14,000 bu No. 1 in lots at 26c in store; 4,000 bu and 145 bags do at 28c on track; 100 bags do at 27½c on track.

RYE—Receipts, 336 bu. Market more active. Sales were:—300 bu new by sample at 52½c 56 lbs on track; 500 bu do at 53c 60 lbs on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, none. 60 bu fair at 50c on track.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 202 bbls. 100 bbls at 18c; 50 bbls do at 18½c—the latter city manufacture.

ALCOHOL—36½@37c # gal.

MESS PORK—In demand at $18.50—holders asking $19.00.

LARD—Nominal, at 11½c.

TALLOW—14 bbls city at 9½c.

HIDES—Receipts, 16,261 lbs. Market quiet. Green salted—[illegible]; Trimmed [illegible]; Calf [illegible]; Dry Flint 14½@15c; do. Trimmed 15½c.

WOOL—Receipts, 27,490 lbs. Market quiet. Sales were:—300 lbs three-quarter to full Wool at 45c; 400 lbs half blood at 42c; 1250 lbs half to three-quarter blood at 41c; 1800 lbs unwashed tailings at 24c.

POTATOES—New plenty, with sales at [illegible].

BUTTER—Stock heavy and market easier. Sales were:—24 pkgs prime at 10c; 30 pkgs good at 9½c; 1200 lbs do do at 9c; 200 lbs fair at 8c.

EGGS—In good supply and steady at 7@8c.

POULTRY—Live chickens, $1.50 per doz.

DRIED FRUIT—Market very dull and greatly overstocked. [illegible]

WHITEFISH—Receipts light and market better. Sales [illegible]

[illegible]

CORN MEAL—[illegible]

LIVE STOCK—[illegible]

18 Beeves, averaging 1346 lbs each		$4.62
10 [illegible]		[illegible]
70 Hogs		[illegible]
75 Sheep		[illegible]
70 Lambs		[illegible]

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, July 11.

FLOUR—Market dull and heavy, and rather easier, with [illegible]. The demand for export and home consumption limited. Sales 9,500 bbls at $5.15@5.25 for superfine state; $5.40@5.50 for extra do; $5.15@5.25 for super western; $5.40@5.75 for common to medium extra western; $5.75 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Market closing dull and tending downward. [illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat steady with a moderate export demand; sales 36,000 bush Chicago Spring at $1.04@1.08; [illegible]; Milwaukee club at [illegible]. Rye quiet at [illegible]. Barley dull and nominal. Corn a little more active, and market steady; sales 76,000 bush at [illegible] for sound mixed western; [illegible] for interior; [illegible] for very choice do; [illegible] yellow western, and [illegible] for white southern; 10,000 bu distilling [illegible]. Oats steady at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork held with more firmness and [illegible] demand moderate; sales 3,675 brls at $18.15@18.25 for new mess; $18.12½ for old; $14.12½@14.25 for new prime; $13.15 for old prime. Beef quiet and unchanged; sales 285 brls at $4.50@5 for country prime; $5.50@6 for do mess; $8.50@10 for extra. Prime mess beef dull and nominal at $15@16. Beef hams very dull with small sales at [illegible] for western. Cut meats dull. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard [illegible]; sales 250 brls at [illegible]. Butter [illegible] for Ohio; [illegible] for state. Cheese steady at [illegible].

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm. Sales since our last of 2,500 bags Maracaibo at [illegible]; 200 bags Costa Rica at [illegible]. Sugars—[illegible]. Molasses [illegible].

STOCKS—[illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, July 11.

BEEF CATTLE—Advanced ¼@½c per pound. Quality excellent. [illegible]. Average of all the sales, 8¼@8½c.

COWS—Nominal.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—In better demand at full prices. Sheep $3.75@5.50; Lambs $1.50@2.50. Receipts, 12,080.

VEAL—[illegible]

SWINE—A fair business doing at [illegible], including prime corn-fed at [illegible]. Average quality good. Receipts, 8,000.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, July 11.

FLOUR—Steady but dull.

GRAIN—Wheat without material change. Sales 6,000 bu Chicago [illegible]; 12,000 Milwaukee club at [illegible], and 2,000 do at [illegible]. Corn in limited demand. Sales 4,000 bu Indiana at [illegible]. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. 26c on flour, 8c on wheat, 7c on corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—13,600 bu wheat, 15,600 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats, 7,000 bu barley, 5,000 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—4,800 brls flour, 12,400 bu wheat, 33,800 bu corn, 12,600 bu oats.

Milwaukee Market.

PER TELEGRAPH.] MILWAUKEE, July 11.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, closing with more inquiry for shipping lots.

RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls flour, 3,628 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—1,313 bbls flour, 16,167 bu wheat.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—At Baltimore to-day flour was dull with a declining tendency.

Coffee was firm, with sales of 500 bags at 13½ to 14½.

Provisions firm; sales 120 hhds bacon at 9¾@11½c for shoulders and sides. Sales 50,000 lbs bulk sides at 10½; 300 kegs lard at 13½; 150 brls rump pork at $14. Mess pork [illegible].

Nothing done in groceries.

Whiskey 20¼ for Ohio and dull.

Receipts at Tide-Water of Flour, Wheat, Corn, &c.

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley for the 1st week of June in 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	25,600	401,400	365,800	....
1859	22,400	103,900	137,800	5,400
Increase	3,200	298,500	227,500	....
Decrease	....	....	....	5,400

The aggregate receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	26,700	2,151,300	4,374,900	78,700
1859	157,600	438,600	740,900	128,400
Increase	181,100	1,712,700	3,634,000	....
Decrease	....	....	....	49,700

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 473,640 brls of Flour.

The aggregate receipts of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 30th ult., have been as follows:

[illegible table]

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............July 11.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Grand Haven, 5 tons mdse, 3 tons tanbark, 2 tons household goods.

[illegible]

Scow Storm, Howard, White Lake, 70 m lumber.

CLEARED............July 11.

[illegible]

Prop Adriatic, Snow, Buffalo, 19,088 bu corn, 500 bags wheat, 16 tons lead, 10 brls highwines.

Miscellaneous.

☞ The tug S. C. Ives arrived this forenoon with the schooner [illegible], which was ashore recently at the Detour. One steam pump has been kept going since her departure from the Saut, which kept her free without difficulty. Her cargo, which consisted of iron ore—was discharged at the Saut, from which it will be conveyed forward by some other craft. The [illegible] has gone into Campbell's and Owen's dry dock, where she undergoes all necessary repairs.—[Detroit Tribune.

COLLISION.—The schooner Thornton, which passed here last evening, bound down with a cargo of grain, collided with an unknown schr of large dimensions painted white, when off Point Au Barques. She had her larboard bow stove in, carrying away bulwarks, stanchions, rail and one cathead. The name of the other craft is unknown. The Thornton continued on her voyage.—[Ibid.

AGROUND.—The schooners Walrus and Plover, with some other vessels, bound down, are reported aground on the Flats. The tug Eliot was rendering them assistance, and as this tug they will soon get them off.—[Ibid.

☞ The propeller Forest Queen, formerly owned by the American Transportation Company, has been purchased by John Stewart, of Cleveland, and T. Richmond of Buffalo, for $3,000. She goes to Saginaw for her first trip.—[Cleveland Herald.

☞ We understand that the schooner D. R. Martin, formerly owned by the International Bank, Buffalo, has been sold for $13,000.—[Ibid.

Passed Detroit, July 10.

[illegible]

Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, July 9, 8 A. M.—The following vessels passed during the last 24 hours: [illegible]

Lake Ports.

OSWEGO, July 9.—Arrived—Schr L B Crocker, Brooks, Chicago.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Illinois National Democratic Convention.

Breckinridge and Lane Endorsed.

A FULL TICKET NOMINATED!

Honors to the Nominees.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11.—The Breckinridge and Lane State Convention met here at 10 A. M. About 200 delegates were in attendance. Hon. Jno. Dougherty of Union, Chairman of the January Convention, resumed the chair and made a speech of much bitterness, denouncing the course of Mr. Douglas and his adherents as tending to disunion, and destructive of the best interests of the Democratic party, which was loudly applauded.

The usual committees were appointed, and the Convention took a recess till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon re-assembling, John L. McConnell, of Morgan, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a re-affirmance of the platform of the January Convention, and also of the majority platform at Charleston. The concluding resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That we hail with unbounded satisfaction the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, and hereby pledge them our united and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That we recommend to each Senatorial district in this State to present a full ticket of National Democrats to be voted for in the coming election.

W. H. Carlin, of Adams, from Committee on Nominations, then reported the following Electoral ticket:

STATE AT LARGE.

JOHN DOUGHERTY of Union.
THOMPSON CAMPBELL of Cook.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st DISTRICT—WM. SHANNON of Boone.
2d DISTRICT—JOHN C. AMBLER of Cook.
3d DISTRICT—JUSTUS STEPHENS of Bureau.
4th DISTRICT—NORMAN H. PURPLE of Peoria.
5th DISTRICT—WM. C. WAGLEY of Hancock.
6th DISTRICT—JOHN L. McCONNELL of Morgan.
7th DISTRICT—JOHN E. CUMMINGS of Logan.
8th DISTRICT—J. M. HAWLEY of Marion.
9th DISTRICT—JOHN E. HAIL of Union.

The following State ticket was nominated:

Governor—THOMAS M. HOPE, of Madison.
Lieut. Governor—THOMAS SNELL, of DeWitt.
Secretary of State—B. T. BURK of Macoupin.
Auditor—HARRY H. SMITH of Knox.
Treasurer—H. H. CATHER of Adams.
Supt. Pub. Instruction—JOHN H. DENNIS of St. Clair.

The nominations both for Electors and State officers were received with much enthusiasm.

Speeches were then made successively by Dr. Hope, Isaac Cook, W. H. Carlin, and B. T. Burke, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

105 guns are being fired this evening in honor of the nominations.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Commission to settle the claims under the Paraguay Commission will probably be in session two weeks longer. The testimony for the American claimants has not yet been all taken. It includes much valuable information relative to the natural advantages and productions of that country. The Republic of Paraguay is represented by J. M. Carlisle, Esq., of this city, as its attorney.

The Senate Printer on Monday delivered to the Binder 10,000 of the 300,000 copies of the agricultural part of the Patent Office Report; 20,000 copies additional will be ready in the course of a few days. The binding of this document was delayed by the action of the House in postponing the order till the close of the session. The Senate edition of the work had already been printed, bound and delivered.

There is no truth in the report that the House Printer has suspended operations, as the Attorney General has not yet rendered an opinion as to the construction of the law reducing the price to be paid for printing.

The Report of the Covode Committee makes 840 printed pages. Of the 100,000 copies ordered by the House, 30,000 will be ready for delivery in the course of a few days. Congress at the late session ordered printing involving an expense of at least $800,000.

Workmen commenced this morning the removal of the naval monument and all the fish ponds on the west side of the Capitol. It is to be transferred to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in pursuance of the late order of Congress.

Things in New York.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A despatch to the Philadelphia *Press* says that Marshal Rynders of New York is removed for refusing to oppose Douglas.

Ex Alderman Kerrigan attempted to shoot Alderman Genet in the City Hall park today. It is stated that the Alderman and a Mr. Ketchy induced a sister of Kerrigan's and another lady to take a sail in a yacht on the East River, last Thursday night, and attempted violence upon them. The loud screams of the ladies attracted attention, and they were landed, when the men sailed away. Kerrigan had given the Alderman notice of his intention to shoot him. A bloody sequel to the affair is anticipated.

Mr. Schumaker, one of the victims of the tragedy in 71st street, died last night.

Wm. Finn, an attache of the daily papers of New York for 25 years, died this morning after an illness of six months. He was a native of Ireland and a nephew of Daniel O'Connell.

A French lady, named Jeannette Palisier, fell out of a second story window of her residence in Delancy street, while in a state of somnambulism, and almost instantly killed.

Jas. Doherty, a bar-keeper in 40th street, was severely if not fatally stabbed last night by a laborer named Barney McAttee, whom he had refused to trust.

The Great Eastern—Prince of Wales.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Since the reduction of the price of admission to the Great Eastern steamship to fifty cents, and children half price, the number of visitors has been steadily increasing. She had over 6,000 visitors yesterday.

The morning papers publish a letter from Lord John Russell, accepting, on behalf of the Prince of Wales, the invitation to visit New York. The letter says the Prince, on leaving British soil, will lay aside all royal state, exchanging his title for that of Lord Renfrew.

Terrible Murder in Minnesota.

LACROSSE, July 11.—A most brutal murder was committed at Brownsville, Minnesota, last evening. A man named Jake Riley killed his mother-in-law, sister in-law and attempted to kill his father-in-law, who barely escaped through a back door of the house, which stands by itself some distance from any other building. The weapon used was a large bowie-knife. The murdered people are named Hankey. The murderer escaped. The excitement was intense. The whole neighborhood turned out in search for Riley. No cause assigned except intoxication. Riley kept a saloon in Brownsville.

The Zouaves at Utica.

UTICA, July 11.—The U. S. Zouave Cadets of Chicago, said to be the best drilled Company in the Union, were received in this city to-day with great military display by the 45th Regiment, under command of Gen. H. K. White. A tremendous crowd witnessed the drilling. The Zouaves leave for Troy to-morrow morning, and will be in New York Saturday morning.

Douglas.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says: The friends of Mr. Douglas, after full consultation, have determined to nominate him for the Presidency in 1864. Efforts are being made to effect the removal of Madison Cutts, 2d Comptroller, the father-in-law of Douglas.

The Virginia Democracy.

RICHMOND, July 11.—The Executive Committee have called the State Democratic Convention at Charlottesville, August 16th.

Grand Lodge of Canada.

OTTOWA, C. W., July 11.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada met here to-day. A large number of delegates are assembled from all parts of Canada. The session was occupied by receiving reports and the annual address of the Grand Master.

Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool the 27th ult., arrived to-day.

Senator Gwin was among the passengers in the steamship Northern Light, for California.

The Mississippi.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 11.—Wind east and cloudy. River falling. Temperature 70.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 11.—River 3½ feet on bars. Temperature 62.

The Hayes Arctic Expedition.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE SPRING HILL.

Parting Words, Salutes and Incidents.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The last move of the schooner Spring Hill, prior to the final departure of Dr. Hayes's Arctic expedition, was made on Saturday afternoon, when the vessel weighed her anchors, and was towed by the steamer R. B. Forbes down to Nantasket Roads, where the expedition now awaits the first favorable wind to sail direct for Cape Desolation.

The vessel—hereafter to be known by the more appropriate name of the "United States"—was towed into the stream on Friday evening, and lay off Central wharf during the day on Saturday, receiving the remainder of her outfit, proving herself the great attraction of the fleet of shipping in the harbor. The public interest excited by the departure of the expedition from this port culminated in the sailing of the vessel, and a fleet of small craft hovered about her all day, bearing eager spectators, generous contributors, and real friends of the enterprise, who, as far as practicable, were allowed to board the vessel and experienced the utmost kindness and courtesy from the officers and seamen. Among the visitors were Dr. Winslow Lewis, Prof. Horsford, and a few ladies.

So liberal has been the donations of our citizens, that there was hardly room on board for the numerous articles of comfort and utility, which have been supplied. The donations include everything needful for service, from a blacksmith's forge to a pack of cards. It is estimated that not far from four thousand dollar's worth of merchandise has been given to the expedition by citizens of Boston, aside from their money subscriptions. The Spring Hill will be better found than any previous expedition ever sent to the Arctic Sea.

Some considerate friend contributed one hundred theatrical plays, together with the costumes and properties necessary to their performance. The vessel carries a lot of lumber and nails with which to house her in during the winter, extra spars, spare rigging and sails, and several tons of meat scraps for the use of the dogs, which will be employed in the boat and sledge journeys. Books have been contributed, both by publishers and booksellers, and from private libraries. Redding & Co. sent the expedition a large package of Russia salve, and a thoughtful lady sent a number of receipts for remedies in cases of sickness. One man gave fifty barrels of flour, another oil, another lime-juice (a preventive of scurvy), and another pepper-sauce.

The expedition was at the latest moment provided with a complete set of photographic apparatus, contributed by Messrs. Whipple, Black & Batchelder, and French, well known photographers of this city. The deck and cabin of the vessel presented a confused mass of supplies of every possible description. So much had been sent on board as to require close calculation to insure safe stowage. Dr. Hayes remarked that his only complaint was that the friends of the expedition had given too much. The estimates of the committee were one third beyond his own, and to this was added the unsolicited contributions of hundreds of friends. The sum of $15,850 has been contributed in money, and $400 in supplies, by the citizens of Boston. A sufficient amount of the money will be funded to secure the payment of the wages of the crew on their return.

The vessel was cleared from the Custom House in ballast, bound from Boston to the Arctic Regions on a voyage of exploration, the period to be determined by the commander, and the officers and crew to be governed by the rules in force in the navy of the United States.

OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE EXPEDITION.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Expedition, with their rank, place of birth and age, as derived from the shipping papers:

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Commander, Philadelphia, 28.
Dr. August Sonntag, Astronomer and second in Command, Schleswig Germany, 28.
Samuel I. McCormick, Master, New York, 32.
Henry W. Dodge, Mate, New York, 32.
George F. Knorr, Captain's Clerk, Philadelphia, 19.
Henry G. Radcliffe, Assistant Astronomer, Albany, 21.
Gibson Caruthers, Carpenter, Lexington, Va, 30.
Colin C. Starr, Cabin Boy, Halifax, N. S., 17.
Frank L. Harris, Stewart, Boston, 33.
John Williams, Cook, Sweden, 47.
Charles McCormick, Seamen, New York, 38.
William Miller, Seaman, Hamburg, 22.
Harvey S. Heywood, Seaman, Plainfield, N. H., 24.
Thomas F. Browne, Boston, 25.
John McDonald, Boston, 24.
Thomas Bowman, New York, 30.

We regret to learn that the gentleman who volunteered his services as surgeon and naturalist has at the last moment decided not to go out with the expedition. This important post consequently will not be filled.

The crew of the Spring Hill are a fine looking set of men, young, muscular, and evidently possessing great powers of endurance. They will have need of all their energy and hardihood.

Dr. Sonntag is one of the most talented astronomers in the country, and as he has once visited the Arctic regions in company with Dr. Kane, he brings to the new expedition the most valuable experience.

Among those who belong to the expedition is a noble Newfoundland dog named Neptune, who will doubtless give a good account of himself when put to service in the Polar regions, and a puppy of the same species, who is already the pet of the company.

Some idle rumors are afloat that the Spring Hill is leaky and unseaworthy. We are assured that there is no truth in these reports. The vessel is strong and staunch and better fitted to contend with the ice and the elements than Dr. Kane's vessel, the Advance.

Capt. McCormick is a thorough seaman, having once commanded one of the largest ocean steamers out of New York. Of Mr. Dodge we have before had occasion to speak in complimentary terms. Many of the members of the expedition sacrifice remunerative positions, and all sever the ties of kindred and friends; one at least, Capt. McCormick, leaves behind him a wife and child, to embark upon this hazardous enterprise.

Dr. Hayes has adopted for himself, his officers and men, a plain grey uniform, more for the purpose of cultivating an *esprit du corps*, than for an ostentatious display. The uniform is embellished with buttons bearing a gilt star.

The vessel carries at the fore, the masonic flag presented to Dr. Hayes by the Kane Lodge of New York—a masonic emblem upon a white ground, and at the main truck the flag of the expedition—a white ground with a crimson star in the centre. She has no name visible, but her nationality will be designated by an American ensign flying from the main stay.

THE WAY TO ORGANIZE.—The last number of the Berlin City (Wis.) *Times* contains the following item:

"The Republicans of the town of Green Lake are thoroughly organized for the campaign. Col. Kinney informs us that they have made a thorough canvass of the town, and find the following result: Whole number of voters, 300; Republicans 238, Democrats 45, persons who are undecided 17. A meeting of the Club held last Saturday was addressed by E. L. Runals, Esq., of this city. They hold another meeting on Saturday, the 21st., when M. D. Larrowe, Esq., will give an address."

That is the way to organize a town. The Republicans of Green Lake now know just how many votes they can count upon, and who are still undecided. How many more towns in the State can say as much?—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

OLD SETTLER'S MEETING.—The Fort Wayne *Times* contains an interesting report of an "Old Settlers' meeting" held in that place on the 4th. Over two hundred persons were present, Mr. McCulloch, Hon. Charles Case, Mr. Colerick and other prominent citizens participated; and Col. G. W. Ewing, one of the "oldest settlers" of Fort Wayne and of Indiana, brought into the meeting fifty canes made of the logs of the old trading house erected by him and his brother, W. G. Ewing, many years ago, which he presented to fifty of his old friends, after which the whole party partook of a superb dinner at the Rockhill House.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS.—We hear that the prairie chickens are very plentiful this season.—This has been a remarkably favorable season for them, and their number will give excellent fun for our sportsmen as soon as the time arrives for hunting them. The time in which we are not allowed to hunt them does not expire until the 1st day of August, up to which time we hope that no one will be found violating the law. We advise everybody to keep the law in regard to this matter, and see that everybody else keeps it.

—Gen. Shields is recruiting his health in San Antonio, Texas. At last accounts he was enlightening the people by lectures on the present condition of Spain.

Banking and Exchange.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS, No. 14 Congress Street, Boston. COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED AND NEGOTIATED. COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the NEW ENGLAND STATES. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission. Particular attention given to the sale of City and County Bonds and all Marketable Securities. [illegible]

BANK OF FOND DU LAC, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN. A. R. LAWRENCE, Cashier. ...... A. G. RUGGLES, Pres't. Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital $500,000. B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. ☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

MARSHALL & DRURY, EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, Moline, Illinois. [illegible]

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank of WEARE, CARPENTER & CO., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA. [illegible]

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as Bankers and Exchange Dealers. Exchange on all parts of Europe. EDWARD I. TINKHAM. [illegible]

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK, LACON, ILLINOIS. C. D. CHASE, Cashier. ...... W. F. PALMER, Pres. Collections made in Marshall and adjoining counties and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO.............ILLINOIS. 44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.

Banking Department. Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special arrangements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Deposits, in sums not less than five dollars, received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT. We buy and sell on Commission either at Chicago, or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. Our business connections with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign banking transactions can be effected through our house with promptness and efficacy, equal to any house in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit at New York terms on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort on the Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Bale, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c. Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities to the collection of Drafts, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., payable in any part of Europe, with promptness and dispatch. ☞ Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN....OTTO GELPCKE....ALEX'R EULLER.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and is prepared to grant Powers of Attorney for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. Baxter & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES Of All Quarries, and C. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills, And Dealers in DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Milland Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Beltings of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staff, &c., &c. Fairbanks' Scales, MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire. STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AC. The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. [illegible] and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with Judson's Patent Governor Valve. For Flouring Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained respecting them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up said Engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO., Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago. ☞ Post Office address: Box 276.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with want of Attention and Horror of Society. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES. OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE. TAKE NO MORE PILLS! THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE VERY BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine, for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES SECRET DISEASES In all their Stages, At little Expense, Little or no change of Diet, No Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for Excesses arising from habits indulged in BY YOUNG AND OLD. [illegible] URINARY ORGANS, Whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING. [illegible] Need! Need! Need! [illegible] H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, No. 104 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Phila. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS. [illegible] Sold by JNO. D. PARK. AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER. Cut out the advertisement and send for it, AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

NEW GOODS, SPRING TRADE. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., (Successors to Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.) DRY GOODS JOBBERS. 42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue. Are now receiving a full assortment of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Etc. Fresh from the Mint. SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY Will be our motto, and all dealers, particularly cash and short time trade, will find it to their interest to examine our extensive and attractive stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Chicago Lead Works; LEAD PIPE, Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, Shot, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, Litharge, Pumps & Hydraulic Rams. Also—VERY LIGHT PIPES FOR CONVEYING WATER LONG DISTANCES. ☞ Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

GERMAN EDITION OF LIFE, etc., of Abraham Lincoln. We will publish in a short time "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," in German. Single copies 25 cents. HUFFGEN & SCHNEIDER, Publishers Ill. Staats Zeitung.

A. C. OERTEL, BANKER AND BROKER, 75 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Sight and Time Drafts on New York and other principal cities bought and sold. Collections made on favorable terms. Sight Drafts on England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Sweden, Norway, France, Holland and Germany [illegible].

L. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street, Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold. [illegible] F. G. Adams.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., [illegible]

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, 171 . . Washington Street. . . 171 Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago. No Girl sent from the office without a printed card.

Expresses.

FOR THE GOLD REGIONS. Central Overland California & Pike's Peak EXPRESS COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 40 DEARBORN-ST. Passengers and Freight to Pike's Peak. SAFETY, CERTAINTY AND SPEED! PONY EXPRESS. The Courier of the "Pony Express" leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Saturday evening, at 11 o'clock, carrying a letter mail, and passing through Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento, to San Francisco. Telegraphic Messages from all parts of the United States and Canada, will be received up to the 5 o'clock of the day of leaving. The Letter Mail will be delivered in San Francisco in ten days. Telegraphic Messages in eight days.

St. Joseph and Denver City DAILY STAGE LINE Carrying Passengers, Express Packages, Letters, &c. Through in 6 1-2 Days. ALEXANDER MAJORS' Heavy Freight Line, To Pike's Peak, New Mexico and Arizonia. The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for the above Lines, in the North-West, and is prepared to contract for transportation connected with either. He will furnish tickets to passengers for the daily line of Stages from St. Joseph to Denver City, securing seats in advance of their arrival at the former place, or through tickets by Railroad and Stages from Chicago to Denver City; receive and forward letters by the "Pony Express" and express packages, letters, &c., by the daily line of stages. He will also contract and receipt for Freight of every description, Merchandise, Machinery, &c., to go forward by Majors' Heavy Freight Line to any of the points named above. Alex. Majors is a member of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, whose well known ability, experience, capital, and heavy equipments for the transportation of freight upon the Plains, and Army Supplies to Utah and New Mexico, are well known. Mr. Majors is prepared to forward any amount of freight with certainty and dispatch. All applications to Mr. Majors for freight, East of the Mississippi, will be referred to the undersigned. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Apply to or address J. H. WARDEN, Agent, No. 40 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Or, SAMUEL & ALLEN, Agents, St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE, For Through Freight Only. Via New Central, Great Western, and connecting roads to Chicago and all the West. This Company have taken this old and reliable route from the Seaboard and the West, have organized a FAST FREIGHT LINE. Giving perfect Reliability and greatly increased Dispatch to Freight—thereby forming the Line, East and West, run with the same regularity, making as sure connections at the termini of each Road as Through Passenger Trains. Rates as low as by any other line. Reclamations Promptly and Fairly Adjusted. Mark Packages, "Fast Freight Line, via G. W. R." In New York, deliver goods at Hudson River Railroad Passenger Depot, 73 Warren street, or at Canal Street Depot. In Boston, deliver goods at Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot, and mark as above. Through Bills of Lading given, and Reclamations paid, at any of the Company's Offices. E. F. BEACH, Agent, 273 Broadway, New York. OTIS KIMBALL, Agent, 31 State street, Boston. A. WALLINGFORD, Western Agent, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

POAG, FARMER & CO.'S EXPRESS. FAST FREIGHT LINE. Via New York and Erie Railroad, AT CURRENT RAILROAD RATES. By all Rail or Rail and Steam to Buffalo. Mark packages "P. F. & Co.' EXPRESS, and if intended for Steam, mark "Steam." OFFICES—171 Broadway, 1 Cortland street, 113 Broad street, New York, and No. 6 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago. or Bills Lading, apply as above. GIBSON & CHASE, Agents.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

FAY & COMPANY'S Machinery Depot, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Have the Largest and Best Assortment of STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES, Woodworth Planing Machines, WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING. Doane's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines. So's Western Agents for the sale of DUFOUR & CO'S Celebrated Dutch Anker Brand BOLTING CLOTHS. A Large stock constantly on hand. Also, HART & MUNSON'S PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c. At the very Lowest Cash Prices. W. H. DOANE, Agent, 132 Clark-st., Chicago.

H. V. DITMARS, PRACTICAL Machinist and Pressman, NORTH WATER STREET, One Door West of Wells-st., Chicago, Ill. Particular attention paid to repairing Printing Presses, manufacturing Chases, &c., &c. Steam Engines rebuilt, and set up to order. Orders from the country solicited. P. O. Box 363.

Chicago Lead Works Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge. PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. ☞ Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 133. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove and given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. MEIN, Agent, at 185 Lake street, between Wells and Adams, also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware.

Spalding's Prepared Glue! "A Stitch in Time saves Nine." ECONOMY! Dispatch! Save the Pieces! As accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery, Toys, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste. This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N.B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 Cents. Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar-st., New York. Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No 3,600 New York. Put up for dealers in Cases containing, four, eight or twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package. ☞ A single Bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware, and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores. Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

CARDS, BILL-HEADS, CIRCULARS, SHIPPING RECEIPTS, DRAY-BOOKS, ENVELOPES, LETTER HEADINGS, BANK NOTICES, MONTHLY STATEMENTS, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, SHOW CARDS, And all kinds COMMERCIAL PRINTING got up to order in best style at PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in IRON, NAILS, STEEL AND HEAVY HARDWARE. No. 196 and 198 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! DOCTOR SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Warranted to be a SURE and PERMANENT CURE for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of disease, &c., will be sent to any address. [illegible]

PARKER & RAYMOND, (Successors to Sawyer, Parker & Co.) General Commission Merchants, No. 174 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. R. S. PARKER. E. D. RAYMOND.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 40 South Water Street. Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Printing Paper, [illegible].

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. Fairfield Mills.—[illegible] bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE, for sale by PARSONS, FITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE, for sale by PARSONS, FITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

300 Hf Chests TEA, assorted qualities. PARSONS, FITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

Commission Merchants.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants, No. 10 River street, Chicago, Ill. HORACE NORTON, CHAS. ROBB, H. E. NORTON.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135, South Water Street, CHICAGO.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 213 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for [illegible]. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. [illegible] Advances made on consignments. [illegible] street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. J. V. W. [illegible].

JOHN GARRICK, LUMBER BROKER, And General Commission Merchant, Room No. 2, Lind's Block, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Docking and Forwarding.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Room 2, under new Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. ☞ Orders filled with care and dispatch. Liberal Advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego. E. G. WOLCOTT. D. W. TICKNOR.

DICKINSON & BAKER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1, POMEROY'S BUILDING. Careful attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce ON COMMISSION STRICTLY. FREDERICK DICKINSON. D. H. BAKER.

CHAS. BUNKER, JR., COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Aikens' Building. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBEE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 212 South Water street. Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and other produce, on commission. Liberal allowances on property. A. S. CHADBOURNE. G. F. WETHERBEE.

GRIFFIN BROS. 1860. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 5 Pomeroy's Building, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. ☞ ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 5, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts. CHICAGO. Dealers in every description of Country Produce, ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY. REFER TO George Smith & Co., Chicago; Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago. Munger & Armour, Chicago. James Mitchell & Co., Freeport.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 182½ South Water Street, Chicago. V. A. TURPIN, WELLS LAKE, D. J. LAKE.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 236, 238 and 240 South Water Street. A. E. NEELY. S. P. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDIATE.

WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Commission Merchants. Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Salt, &c., and to the chartering of vessels. Cash advances made on Grain, Flour and Highwines, in store, or for shipment and sale to Eastern Markets. Office No. 196½, 2d Story Aiken's Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. C. WRIGHT. E. P. WHITNEY.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. Ormerod, Heyworth & Co., DOLE'S BUILDING, N. W. COR. CLARK AND SO. WATER-STS., CHICAGO, ILLS. GENERAL BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ☞ Cash advances and returns promptly made. REFERENCES—Capt. McClelland, Vice President Illinois Central R.R.; Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Forrest, Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill. Correspondence Houses—J. L. Phipps & Co., New York. Heyworth, Pearce, Bulman & Co., Liverpool, England.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218 South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 158 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 165 S Water, cor. Clark-st., Chicago.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments. REFERENCES—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo.

Tucker, Randolph & Carter, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Loomis' Building, Cor. Clark and South Water street, Chicago. Give their personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business. JNO. B. TUCKER. CHAS. RANDOLPH. J. F. CARTER.

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 154 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. JOHN WELLER. J. C. MELLEN. J. MUDD. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading, Property in Store and on Shipments to our friends East and South.

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 197 Kinzie Street. We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market. GEO. WEBSTER. D. F. BAXTER.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill. Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties only. Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East. SAML. SHACKFORD. GEO. E. HOW.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE.......WM. N. RICE.......A. L. UNDERWOOD.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. E. STONE.

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 150......SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO......150. THOS. G. PHILLIPS....WM. H. PHILLIPS. S. D. VAN WAGENEN. Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Dunn & Co., Bankers Galesburg, Ill.; A. D. Reed & Co., Bankers, Galesburg Ill.; C. Runkle & Co., Bankers, Knoxville, Ill.; J. P. Hotchkiss & Co., Bankers, Peoria, Ill.; M. & Henry & Co., Bankers, Sterling, Ill.; Rumsey, Brother & Co., Chicago Ill.; Henning & Woodruff, St. Louis, Mo.; Geary & Gale, St. Louis, Mo.; Carrington & Preston, Oswego, N. Y.; B. S. King, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. & A. Dows & Co., New York.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN. E. W. SEYMOUR.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 196 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commissions.

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 214 South Water street. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

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WALL PAPER, LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS, AT DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS. 134....South Clark street.....134

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. SCHOOL FURNITURE on hand and to order. ☞ Particular Attention paid to Country Orders.

Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. 1860. Summer Arrangement. 1860. 7.30 a.m.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays—via the old line. 9.00 p.m.—Night Express—daily except Saturdays—via the old line. Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points in the interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States and Canadas. ☞ Pomeroy's Patent Ventilation and Dusters on all day trains. ☞ Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains on this route to N. Y. and Boston. Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the company's office, 48 Dearborn street, and in the Depot. Trains leave Toledo at 11.15 a.m. and 10.25 p.m. Arrive Chicago 6.20 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agent. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Shortest and only road between Chicago and St. Louis, without Change of Cars, Baggage, or Conductors. GREAT SAVING IN TIME AND DISTANCE. Elegant Sleeping Cars to Night Trains. NEW MANAGEMENT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Chicago Depot—Corner of Canal and Van Buren Streets. Chicago Office—45 Dearborn street. Trains leave Chicago every morning, Sundays excepted, and every evening, Saturdays excepted. [illegible timetable] Making direct connections with all trains for the East and North. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago 4.30 p. m. daily. Wilmington and Joliet Accommodation leaves Chicago 9.30 a. m. Tickets by rail for Peoria, Galesburg, Burlington, Jacksonville, Naples, Quincy, St. Joseph and Atchison. Connections at St. Louis by rail for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Pilot Knob and St. Joseph. Also by steamers every day to Cairo and all points South, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Pike's Peak, Weston, Atchison and St. Joseph. JAMES ROBB, CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers. JOSEPH PRICE, President. R. B. MASON, Chief Eng'r and Gen'l Supt. N. H. MOORE, Gen'l Freight Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860...Summer Arrangement...1860. On and after SUNDAY, April 15th, 1860, two daily trains will leave the Great Central Depot at foot of Lake and South Water streets. 8.00 a.m. Day Express, (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 3.40 p.m., at Decatur at 4.13 p.m., Springfield 6.10 p.m., Jacksonville 8.25 p.m., Naples at 10.20 p.m., St. Louis at 10.20 p.m., Cairo at 10.35 p.m., Memphis in 36 hours and New Orleans in 48 hours from Chicago. 8.30 p.m. Night Express (Saturdays excepted) arrives at Decatur 1.28 a.m., Springfield 2.18 a.m., Peoria 6.40 a.m.; Naples 6.20 a.m.; Quincy 10.50 a.m.; St. Louis 8.00 a.m.; Cairo 10.00 a.m.; Memphis in 26 hours, and New Orleans in [illegible] hours from Chicago. ☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS. [illegible timetable] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. Trains leave the depot of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Iowa, and the Mississippi River at 8.45 a.m. and 8.20 p.m. MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent. G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express leaves 8.15 a.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 8.00 p.m., Sundays excepted... Night Express leaves 11.00 p.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives 5.00 a.m., Mondays excepted... Mendota Accommodation leaves 4.10 p.m., Sundays excepted; arrives 9.15 a.m., Sundays excepted. C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt. Chicago, April 7th, 1860.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed, for speed and comfort, by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington. All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of Travelers. Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York. Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains. Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York. Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. ☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST. The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Travelling Public. For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; [illegible list of agents]. The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK. And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons travelling in charge thereof. FREIGHTS. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies. ☞ Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R." [illegible list of agents] THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Supt, Altoona, Pa.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities. Trains leaving Chicago at 8:00 p.m., Detroit at 8:30 a.m., [illegible] N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Through tickets can be obtained at the Union Depot. M. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Now completed and running from Chicago to Pittsburgh, connecting there with the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, Maryland, &c. Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost. Baggage checked through. Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows: 6.40 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted). 7.25 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted). Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York Central Line, Water-line, and all interior towns of New England. Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mt. Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia. The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati. FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States. Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago car. Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Revere House, or at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago. Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne. E. J. PATRICK, Ticket Agent. JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago. J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago: 5.30 a.m.—Lightning Express, (Sundays excepted) arrives at Detroit 6.45 p.m., Suspension Bridge 4.30 a.m., Albany 2.20 p.m., New York 9.00 p.m., Boston 11.30 p.m. [illegible] 7.30 am—Cincinnati Express—(except Sunday) through to Cincinnati in 16 hours. 9.00 pm—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 16 hours, Louisville in 18 hours. 9.00 pm Train, Saturday, only to Niles. Sunday Trains at 9 pm. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. The 9.00 pm train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; also with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Baggage checked through. Through Tickets for sale at all the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, 45 Dearborn street, Chicago, and at the depot, foot of Lake street. R. N. RICE, Superintendent. H. J. SPAULDING, General Passenger Agent.

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Prairie Du Chien, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points West and Northwest, via—Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Two daily trains leave, viz:— 9.00 a.m.—Day Express. [illegible] for Rockford and Janesville. 9.00 p.m.—Night Express. Both express trains go direct through to all points in the West and Northwest, and connect at LaCrosse and Prairie du Chien with steamers for St. Paul, &c. ☞ Passengers for Rockford take the Day Express. 5 p.m. trains. Sleeping Cars on night trains. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after FRIDAY, June 1st, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted: [illegible timetable] April 30th, 1860. [illegible] TALCOTT, General Supt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul. [illegible timetable] S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express leaves at 9.15 a.m., and arrives at [illegible]. Night Express leaves at 11.00 p.m. (Saturdays excepted) [illegible]. Joliet Accommodation, [illegible]. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt. W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen. Agent.